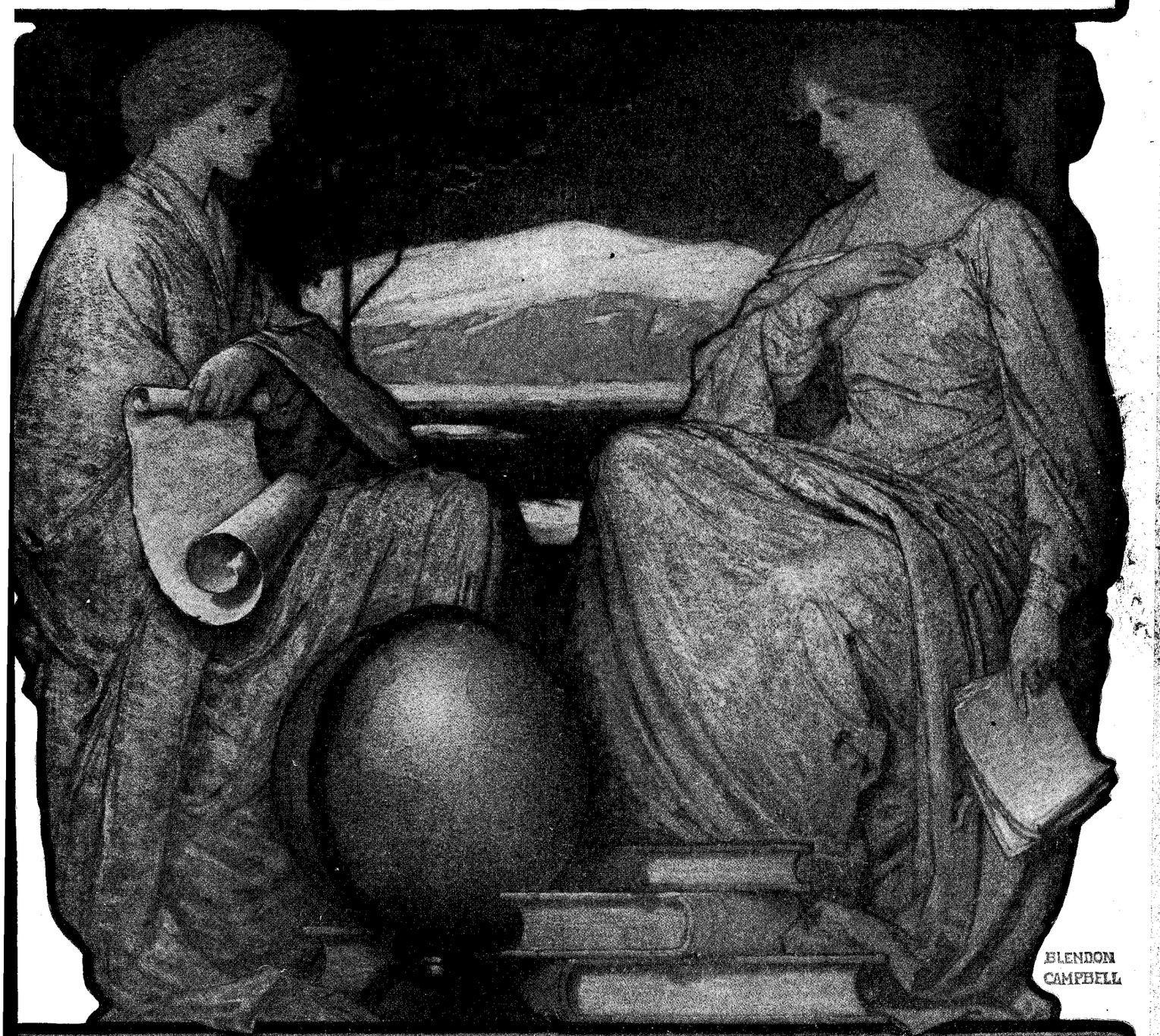
The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)



BLENDON CAMPBELL

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
New York and London

Vol. XXXIV., No. 8. Whole No. 879 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 23, 1907 Price 10 Cents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest Classified Columns

The Cost for Advertisements under this heading is 65 cents per line of six words. Minimum, 4 lines.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SANITARY AND DUSTLESS HOUSE-CLEANING. For Sale. Portable Compressed-Air House-Cleaning Wagons and Machinery sold to responsible parties to operate in cities of from five thousand inhabitants upwards. Each Portable Cleaning Plant has an earning capacity of from $50 to $75 per day, at a cost of about $5 per day. Capital required from $2,000 upwards. Stationary Residential Plants also from $450 upwards. Over 100 companies operating our system. We are the pioneers in the business, and will prosecute all infringers. State references. Address General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Co., 4408 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

6 PER CENT GUARANTEED

As a minimum return on your investment. Excess earned over the guaranty also paid. PROFITS PAYABLE IN JULY AND JANUARY; INVESTMENT BACKED BY MUNICIPAL BONDS, and RESERVE FUNDS INCAPABLE OF IMPAIRMENT. You cannot find a more PROFITABLE INVESTMENT WHERE APPROVED SECURITY IS FURNISHED.

Address,
UNDERWRITERS' AUXILIARY,
425 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. WE HAVE AN ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS PROPOSITION FOR AN ACTIVE MAN IN EACH COUNTY WHERE WE ARE NOT ALREADY REPRESENTED. WE WANT MEN WHO CAN INVEST A FEW DOLLARS WITH THEIR SERVICES. ASK ANY BANKER ABOUT OUR RESPONSIBILITY.
Address:—THE REGINA COMPANY,
Dept. B, RAHWAY, N. J.

"Facts That Pay"—Write for this FREE book giving helpful information about Patent Matters, Government Positions, Civil Service Examinations, etc. Consult us about anything at the National Capital, Washington Bureau of Research, 913 F St. Wash. D.C.

A good paying Drug Store in best residence part of New Orleans. No charge for good will. This is an unusual chance. E. W. Vacher, 4319 Dryades Street, New Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE

OPPORTUNITIES in a new country. An invaluable leaflet for the homeseeker and the investor has just been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. It describes the country along the new railway extension from Glenham, Walworth County, South Dakota, to Butte, Montana. Sent to any addres for two-cent stamp by F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, General Eastern Agent, 381 Broadway, New York.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES

Facts relative to our First Mortgage Farm Loan Investments: They range in amounts from $500 to $2500; net the Investor 5, 5½ and 6 per cent; remitted by us in N. Y. exchange free of charge every year. They have stood the rigid test of good and bad times for a period of over 23 years. Up to date we have made and sold over Twenty-one hundred loans to Investors in practically every part of the U. S. If you are in the market for investments that are safe and sound write for copy of our booklet "We're Right on the Ground," and descriptive list of on-hand loans for sale. E. J. Lander & Co., Box "8," Grand Forks, N. D.

FIRST MORTGAGE FARM LOANS IN THIS DAIRY BELT.
PEOPLES STATE BANK,
HUMBOLDT, IOWA.

HELP AND SITUATIONS WANTED

$23,400 represents the annual salaries of positions now open on our books. Free registration. "No position—no pay." Registration form O sent on application. The Kinsley-Drake Company, 245 Broadway, New York.

ARE you plodding along in a rut? Positions now open for Salesmen, Clerical, Executive, Professional and technical men at $1000-$6000. Hapgoods, 305-307 Broadway, N. Y.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

Books on the West Indies, Panama, Cuba, Mexico and all South American Republics. If you are interested in any of these countries, write at once for our new catalogues. Spanish-American Book Company, 200 William St., New York.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Highest Grade Photo-Finishing for amateurs promptly by mail. Artistic 1907 Calendar Card mount with every half-dollar order. Write for prices and sample print. Robert Johnston, Dept. I, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

HOME UTILITIES

FRAGRANT RED CEDAR CHESTS and Box Couches direct from factory to home. Shipped on approval, freight prepaid. Beautiful present. Moth proof. Write for booklet and factory prices. Piedmont Furniture Co., Dept. 32, Statesville, N. C.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Evans, Wilkens & Co., 849 "F," Washington.

Patents that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents Stamps. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

I SELL PATENTS; to buy or having one to sell, write Chas. A. Scott, 703 Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL

How to Buy and Sell Real Estate. $2 prepaid. Live wire book; completes your education; road to wealth. "Realty Instructor" free. Instructor Co., 434 Stimson, Los Angeles, Cal.

MUSICAL

GENUINE BARGAINS in high-grade upright pianos. Slightly used instruments: 12 Steinways from $350 up; 6 Webers from $250 up; 9 Krakauers from $250 up; 7 Knabes from $250 up; 3 Chickerings from $250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights, $75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 40 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

SONG WRITERS—Your poems may be worth thousands of dollars. Send them to us for the music. Accept no offer before reading Music, Song and Money. It is free. Hayes Music Co., 266 Star Bldg., Chicago.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

CLEARANCE SALE—Remingtons, Densmores, Jewetts, Blickensderfers, Williams, $12.50; Franklins, Postals, Hammonds, $10; Underwoods, Olivers, $35.00. Orders filled or money back. Standard Typewriter Exch. Suite 32, Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Multicopying

THE BENSINGER "Rapid" Duplicator, quick, inexpensive device, benefits business and professional men requiring numerous exact copies, forms, letters, notices, diagrams; also multicopying MUSIC or anything written with pen, pencil, typewriter. C. Bensinger Co., 130 Stone Street, New York.

Vacuum Cap

OUR VACUUM CAP when used a few minutes each day draws the blood to the scalp, causing free and normal circulation, which stimulates the hair to a new healthy growth. Sent on trial under guarantee. Write for free particulars. The Modern Vacuum Cap Co., 594 Barclay Block, Denver.

Bureau of Research

WE gather literary and historical material for club women, writers, and speakers, give literary advice and correct MSS., and look up ancestors. Bureau of Research, 318 E. 5th St., New Albany, Ind.

For the Deaf

DEAF or hard of hearing persons find lip reading simple, easy, practical; oral or mail; terms easy. L. D. Lipmann, P. O. Drawer 2618, Boston.

Deep Breathing

HOW, When, and Where. A 64-page illustrated book on this vital subject sent on receipt of 10 cts. Address S. von Boeckmann, R. S., 844 Bristol Bldg., 500 5th Ave., N. Y.

Teachers' Agencies

MORE experienced teachers wanted by schools and colleges we serve. Write us today for particulars. Also openings in business and technical lines. Hapgoods, 305-307 Broadway, N. Y.

Automatic Gate

MANLOVE Automatic Driveway Gate, always in order. Saves time, temper, timber, teams and trouble. Operated by any vehicle. Manlove Gate Co., 272 E. Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

Playwriting a Profession

Prominent dramatist will give full course of practical instruction by correspondence and will place available plays for students. Address Dramatist, 930 P, Colonial Theatre Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Post Cards

1,000 post cards $6.00; 500-$4.00; made to order from any Photo or Print with your imprint on each as publisher. Workmanship guaranteed. Goods delivered within 10 days. Rich Photo Process Co., Dept. L, 28 East 23d St., New York.

Whitewashing Machines

A PAINTING AND WHITEWASHING MACHINE. Does the work of 20 men with brushes and does it better. Send for catalogue No. 8, which is free.
J. A. Del Solar, 108 Fulton St., New York.

UNION PACIFIC
THE OVERLAND ROUTE

NOWHERE IN THE WORLD

Is there to be found such a variety of climate, scenery and resources as between the Missouri River, or the ninety-sixth meridian, and the Pacific Ocean. The best climate of every known country can be found in this area. Here nature not only equals but excels everything she has done for mankind.

Very Low Rates now in effect

VIA

UNION PACIFIC

AND CONNECTIONS

to Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and California.

Inquire of
E. L. LOMAX, G. P. A.,
Omaha, Neb.

WRITINGS OF THE LATE ERNEST H. CROSBY

Broadcast

A collection of verses, pictures, messages, and meditations—seed thoughts sown broadcast to bear fruit in the harvest to be. 12mo, Cloth, 125 pp. 75 cents; by mail 79 cents.

The poet's message will continue to resound . . . the true poetic note rings out in these verses, clear and penetrating, acrid and insistent, intensely human from first to last.—*North American, Philadelphia.*

Captain Jinks, Hero

A keen satire on war in which the parallel between savagery and soldiery is unerringly drawn. 12mo, Cloth, 400 pp. Illustrations by Dan Beard. $1.50 postpaid.

It is a keen and just satire on our military foolishness and crime. It paints the picture to life.—*William Lloyd Garrison.*

Swords and Plowshares

A collection of poems, filled with the hatred of war and the love of nature. As a lover of nature the author expresses something of earth's message to man. 12mo, Cloth, 126 pp. $1.00.

If the combination of strong and direct thought with simple and pure expression is the essential requisite to a phrase's immortality, there are passages in it which the world will not allow to die.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

Tolstoy and His Message

It sets forth clearly all of Tolstoy's ethical, social, and religious beliefs, and accompanies this exposition by a concise interpretation of the great teacher's philosophy of life. 16mo, Cloth. 50 cents; by mail 54 cents.

It is brief and to the point, and will give to many a comprehension of the man and his philosophy which they cannot elsewhere obtain in so small a compass.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Just Published **TOLSTOY ON SHAKESPEARE**

Translated by V. Chertkoff and "I. F. M."

A vigorous, straight-from-the-shoulder arraignment. Tolstoy tells in strong phrase of his disagreement with the general views of Shakespeare.

Containing also "*Shakespeare's Attitude Toward the Working Classes.*" By Ernest Crosby. And—A Letter from G. Bernard Shaw.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street, New York City

Cash for Back Numbers

For copies of THE LITERARY DIGEST whole numbers, 850, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, or semi-annual Indexes for Vols. 16, 18, 20 and 24, returned to us at once by mail, in good condition, we will pay ten cents per copy. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 44-60 East 23d St., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

China's Pitiful Appeal for Bread

Fifteen Millions of Men, Women and Children at the Point of Starvation

A Staggering Calamity

Millions at Death's Door

Unless America, the land of unparalleled prosperity, speedily sends relief to the starving millions of China, the most frightful tragedy of the twentieth century will be enacted, and millions of helpless human beings will perish for the want of a crust of bread.

The calamity that has befallen these peaceful, industrious people is not of their own creation. Rain fell, as in the days of Noah, for forty days without a break; the waters overflowed a hundred miles to the east and a hundred miles to the west, a hundred miles to the north and a hundred miles to the south, submerging farms, destroying crops, uprooting houses, and leaving despair, destruction and starvation in their track.

Killing the Aged and the Children

Thus forty thousand square miles were compelled to stand the unusual strain, and fifteen millions of people became impoverished. So intense is the suffering now that parents kill their children by throwing them in the rivers, or administering poison, and after this desperate act take their own lives.

The aged people are being drowned to prevent their death by the agonies of starvation. Everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the afflicted district people are dying in the fields, on the roads, and in the streets, literally falling in their tracks a prey to the cruel and relentless monster.

Boys Sell at $2; Girls at $3

One of the most pitiful phases is the uncontrolable grief of parents, who, in sheer desperation, sell their children for a mere pittance, and then, when they realize what they have done, like Rachel of old, refuse to be comforted, pleading with the purchaser for the restoration of their children, offering themselves to undergo servitude that their darlings might be set at liberty. Actual cases are known in which girls have been sold for three dollars and boys for two dollars, *Mexican*, which means half that amount in American money.

The Worst Famine in 40 Years

The Viceroy of one of the afflicted provinces states that the famine is "ten times worse than any known in the last forty years." He tells of a family consisting of husband, wife and two children. The mother went foraging for food, and during her absence the father threw the children into the river and drowned them. On her return the mother asked for her children, and was told that the father could not bear to see them gradually starving to death, and as there was no chance of feeding them, he made away with them. The mother, greatly distressed, flung herself into the river, following her children. The head of the family, in utter despair at the loss of his all, took his life also. The whole family thus perished.

Pres. ROOSEVELT CONTRIBUTES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1907.

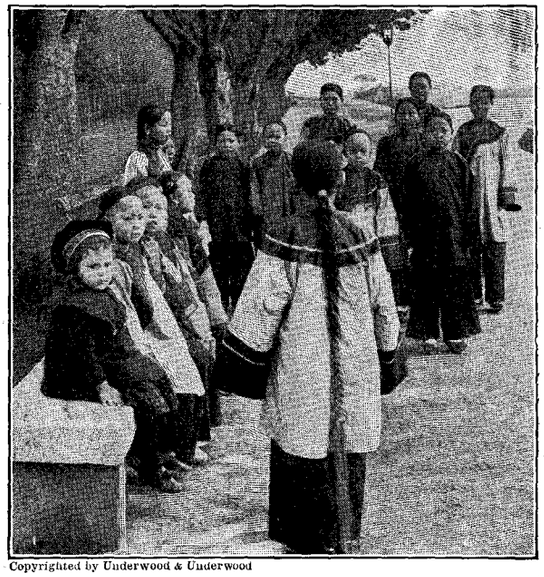
Dear Doctor Klopsch:

The President has asked me to say to you that he is much interested in your work to raise funds for the sufferers by the present dreadful famine in China. He hopes that you will meet with the same success that you have had in similar appeals to the humanity and liberality of our people.

As a contribution to the fund he has handed me his check for $100, which I enclose, together with a similar check of my own. With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
ELIHU ROOT.

Dr. Louis Klopsch,
The Christian Herald, New York City.



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood

A HAPPY GROUP OF CHINESE GIRLS BEFORE THE FAMINE

A girls' class listening to a native teacher. Among the number is a little American girl, the child of a much beloved missionary

Human Flesh Actually Sold for Food

A correspondent of the *Echo* says:

In two districts, Sinchow and Paichow, starving and desperate people are eating their children, all the plants, grasses and roots having been exhausted. This correspondent adds that there have been many cases of cannibalism. Human flesh was actually being sold for food, although the ghoulish traffic was conducted secretly.

A correspondent of the Shanghai *Mercury*, after visiting the famine districts, writes:

Your correspondent saw the famine here in '98, and it was awful. He has often said since that he hoped he would never have to see another, but all agree that it is going to be worse this time than it was then. Many here are sick from what they are eating, and the color of the skin is already darkening and is quite noticeable.

Alive in Her Dead Mother's Arms

A woman was traveling with her baby girl a year old. Weakened by her long journey and lack of food, she fell an easy prey to the fever and died by the side of the road, clasping tightly her little child. For two days the little living child was left in its dead mother's arms. Who on that road, with hunger and fever driving them on, could stop to heed even the cry of a helpless baby?

Shall These Little Lambs Perish?

Dr. J. Sumner Stone, the well-known pastor of a Methodist church in New York City, and now traveling in China, writes THE CHRISTIAN HERALD as follows:

Fifteen million people are already in the grasp of famine. Seven millions are now helpless. They are living on a gruel made of beans and sweet potato leaves. Even this will soon be gone. Already the people are drowning or giving opium to their aged relatives and their children, and selling their little girls into nameless slavery. I love children too much to see them exposed to hunger or shame without crying loudly to their friends to come to their help. It is not the will of our heavenly Father that one of these little ones should perish.

Let Us Help Them Quickly

Shall they be disappointed? Shall we lead them to believe that our religion is mere profession? Shall we deny them our compassion and tell them that American money and American grain are for Americans only—that religion is one thing and charity quite another? Or shall we open our hearts, our hands, our purses and our granaries, and in the name of our Master whom we serve, bid them share with us the bounties of our heavenly Father's goodness?

Let One and All Join Hands

Let every community be represented. Let every Church, Sunday School, Home and Foreign Mission Society do its share. This is one of the greatest opportunities to do good in the Master's name. We are His almoners. He gave up all for us, and now through these starving ones he claims a share of what he has entrusted to our care. Are we unjust stewards? God forbid!

Help or They Perish

We urge upon every reader to join this life-saving crew and to throw out to these starving people the life-line, before it is too late. Pray that God's people everywhere may realize the importance and urgency of the case and may willingly and cheerfully give, even as God has prospered them.

The King's Work Requires Haste

Young People's Societies, Epworth Leagues, Christian Endeavorers, work earnestly; for the night of death threatens to enshroud a continent. You can give the clouds a silver lining and you will do it. This is the King's business. It requires haste. Every day's delay may prove fatal. Let us then be up and doing. He that sitteth in the heavens watches. His eye is upon us. What we do let us do it as unto Him, and he that seeth in secret and rewardeth openly will bless us with an everlasting blessing.

The Daughters of the King

There are in every community godly women, sympathetic and kind; consecrated women, who long to do good, as they have opportunity, and to aid the poor, the suffering and the distressed. We can look confidently to them for aid at this time. They can work, they can speak, they can plead, pray and give. May God call them to this mission, and graciously prosper the work of their hearts and their hands.

Every contribution for the relief of the great Famine in China will be promptly acknowledged in THE CHRISTIAN HERALD.

ADDRESS ALL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE

The China Famine Relief Fund

(Under the Direction of "The Christian Herald")

206-216 Bible House - New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRAVEL | TRAVEL | TRAVEL

Hamburg-American Jamaica Bulletin

The special sailings to Jamaica scheduled for the twin-screw S. S. "KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE" have been withdrawn, owing to the present conditions at KINGSTON.

SPECIAL TRIPS

have been arranged for this superb new steamer of 9,000 tons to

NASSAU, stay about 6 hours.
CUBA, stay about 22 hours.
PORTO RICO, stay about 12 hours.
BERMUDA, stay about 24 hours.

Leaving New York
March 7th. Duration of round trip about fifteen days

Cost, including stop-over privileges at Bermuda, **$110 upward,** including stateroom accommodations and meals.

Passengers continuing homeward voyage by one of the **(Kronprinzessin's)** other sailings.

Special Sailings to and from BERMUDA

Direct by the S. S. "KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE," leaving New York MARCH 23d, returning from Bermuda MARCH 26th

Round trip rates for this trip, **$50 upward,** including stateroom accommodations and meals.

"PRINZ" class and other steamers of our Atlas Service touch at **Kingston,** where railroad connection can be made for Port Antonio—the location of the superb Hotel Titchfield. Otherwise itinerary as per schedule. For full particulars apply

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 35 and 37 Broadway, N. Y.

1229 Walnut Street, Philadelphia — 90 State Street, - - - Boston
150 Randolph Street, - Chicago — 901 Olive Street, - - - St. Louis
908 Market Street, San Francisco

THE RED-BLOOD MAN

The man who believes in the green fields, the charm of the silvery stream, in the soothing influences of the lofty peaks; who believes in *all* clean, healthful, outdoor life, is the man to whom RECREATION will appeal with a force that is irresistible.

RECREATION

Devoted to all that is best in **Hunting, Fishing, Motoring, Boating, Golfing,** and to all other recreation that means red blood. Printed wholly on coated paper, pages 10x14 inches, with authoritative and attractive text and illustrations. There are more than 100 fine pictures in the February number. Yearly, $2.00; usually 15 cents a copy, but 25 cents a copy for double numbers.

JUST TO GET ACQUAINTED

We will send you RECREATION each month for eight months, February to September, 1907, inclusive, for just $1.00, and, if you don't like the February number when you get it, tell us so, and we will return your dollar. If you want to examine RECREATION before accepting this offer, buy the February number of your newsdealer, or send 15 cents to us for it.

Address RECREATION, 1-4 West 22nd Street, New York

TRAVEL

TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN
BY THE
WHITE STAR LINE
SAILING ALTERNATELY FROM
NEW YORK & BOSTON

Toward the Sunrise

SPRINGTIME SAILINGS
To NAPLES and GENOA
Via Azores, Madeira and Gibraltar

BY THE
MAMMOTH AND SUPERBLY APPOINTED
White Star Liner
CELTIC 20,904 TONS **Sailing March 2d**
and the Magnificent Twin-Screw Steamers

FROM NEW YORK
Cretic.....March 30
Republic.....April 20
Cretic.....May 9
Cretic.....June 20

FROM BOSTON
Canopic.....February 23
Republic.....March 16
Canopic.....April 10
Romanic.....April 27

These are the largest steamers regularly in the Mediterranean trade.

Full information cheerfully given at any office, or agency, or at
9 Broadway, New York — 84 State Street, Boston

Forget business for three weeks—take a steamship cruise from New York to Porto Rico. Stop a day or two at interesting places

Around Porto Rico

Most luxurious hotel accommodations on board steamer during the entire trip. All outside staterooms. Weekly sailings. Special tourist rate including every expense $140. Send for booklet.

THE NEW YORK AND PORTO RICO STEAMSHIP CO.,
12 Broadway, New York.
or Raymond and Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Square, N. Y.

EUROPE June Tours, 12th Year. Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, British Isles, France, including Chateaux of Touraine, Spain. Dr. M. M. KUGLER, 426 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

THE MEASURE OF A MAN. A new philosophy, discussing the natural, the rational, the psychic, and the spiritual man. By CHARLES BRODIE PATTERSON, Editor of "Mind." 8vo, cloth, 326 pages. $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

CHARMING GLIMPSES OF A FASCINATING LAND

THINGS SEEN IN MOROCCO

By A. J. DAWSON

Author of "Daniel Whyte," "African Nights' Entertainment," "Hidden Manna," etc., etc.

A bundle of fascinating sketches, stories, jottings, impressions, and tributes from Morocco. The author combines intimate knowledge with the skill to impart and the imagination to vivify it. He reproduces the Oriental atmosphere admirably in this book.

"His vivid and realistic pictures of the Moor and his country can hardly fail to be largely read with profit and enlightenment by all who would know something of Morocco as it really is."—*Daily Telegraph.*

8vo, cloth, ornamental cover, 17 full-page illustrations. $2.50 net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

GREECE Sixth tour sails June 20. Limited party. Expert guidance. Free ITALY, SICILY information about other tours. DR. ARTHUR S. COOLEY, AUBURNDALE, MASS.

Dr. Flick, Prof. Europ. Hist. Syracuse (N. Y.) Univ., will again conduct small, select **Travel Study Club,** Eng. to Italy. **$425,** June to Sept. Expert guidance. Inspiring lectures. Profitable results.

EUROPE Small party of ladies sails April 20. Four months. tinerary and references. **Miss Clara P. Ames, 39 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.**

EUROPE Select two months' **SummerTour, $250** 20 tours at lowest rates from $157 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece and Italy. For details apply NOW. **Rev. L. D. TEMPLE, Watertown 2, Mass.**

KING EUROPEAN TOURS
385 Cumberland Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
ATTRACTIVE TOURS, $198 to $600

THREE MONTHS IN EUROPE.

We are organizing a select party of ten ladies for a European trip, sailing early in June. There are a few vacancies. One conductor for five tourists. Through correspondence, and without cost, we take each member of the party who registers now over the prospective trip. For itinerary and full particulars as to cost of trip, address **Anna M. Laise-Phillips, Laise-Phillips School, Washington, D. C.**

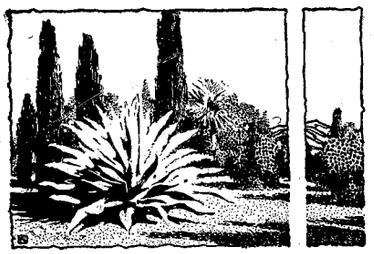
FOR THE BEST TOUR PATRONAGE use THE LITERARY DIGEST'S Recreation Columns.

American Travel Club, Wilmington, Del. The BEST of Everything. Travel free from care. Thorough sightseeing, expert guidance, limited parties. Outline for sightseeing, twenty-five cents.

Every Traveler Abroad should have illustrated booklet **SUGGESTIONS FOR SIGHTSEEING AND READING** It tells you **What to See, How to See It Most Intelligently.** Price 25 cents. TRAVEL, 37 West 22nd Street, New York.

EUROPE, 71 DAYS, $355
Fifth summer tour; Personally conducted; First class, References **Miss Wilber,** 253 B'way, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Grandest Trip of All

To forego the pleasures of a sojourn in California is to deprive yourself of one of the privileges of a life-time.

Not the least of the joys of such an outing in America's Flower Garden is the trip thither on the Rock Island's new

Golden State Limited

The finest and most up-to-date train over the lowest altitude and most southerly route.
Brand new from end to end—Standard, Compartment and Drawing-room Pullmans, Mission-style Diner and unique Mission-style Buffet-Observation Car.

A book of the train and trip — interestingly written and attractively illustrated, free for the asking. Send for it to-day.

JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Passenger Traffic Manager,
Rock Island Lines,
Chicago.

Rock Island

Luxury in Travelling

to all points in

Louisiana, Texas, Mexico, Arizona, California.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Two Trains Each Way Every Day

afford choice of night or day travel. Superior equipment with

OIL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVES

makes this

"The Open Window Route"

New York, 1 and 349 Broadway
Philadelphia, 632 Chestnut St.
Baltimore, Baltimore and Hanover Sts.
Syracuse, 212 W. Washington St.
Boston, 170 Washington St.
New Orleans, Magazine and Natchez Sts.

GOING WEST?

Reduced rates and through cars for household goods to and from Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast points.
TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO.
580-215 Dearborn St., Chicago. 29 Broadway, New York City.
Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia. San Francisco. Los Angeles

THE TRAVELER'S HANDBOOK.
Tells you all about foreign shopping, hotels, tips, usages, etiquette, and other details of comfort and convenience. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

JAPAN AND CHINA

Pleasant Tourist Parties

Leave San Francisco Feb. 21, March 8; Seattle, April 1. Many exclusive advantages.

EUROPE 60 SPRING AND SUMMER TOURS for 1907. Inclusive Fares $150 to $1,185. Send for illustrated booklets.

Tours and Tickets Everywhere
THOS. COOK & SON
New York (3 offices), Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Etc.
——135 Offices Abroad——

Old World Tours

Small, select parties. High class throughout. Leisure and comfort. Very superior sightseeing. Best steamers and hotels. Itineraries on request. Sailing May 9 and June 29 for Italy.
MR. and MRS. EDWARD A. ROBSON,
80 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, New York

THE COLLVER TOURS

The Collver Idea is different from all others, as different as Collver Routes are from those generally taken.
JAPAN—EUROPE
ROUND THE WORLD
Send for Tour Books
368 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE June 20 and 29, via Gibraltar, 65 to 87 days. Also Aug. 17. 9th year. Map; illustrated books.
JAPAN-CHINA; private tour; experienced leader.
W. A. JOHNSON 917 *Madison Ave., Baltimore, Md.*

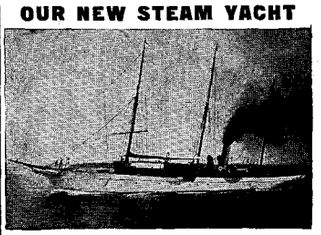
EUROPE

ALL EXPENSES · TOURS
$295 AND UPWARD

March 16—By S. S. "Republic" (15,000 tons), including Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, all of Italy (week in Rome), Nice and Monte Carlo, week in Paris, etc. First-class throughout. Limited party. Best hotels.
June 29—Ireland, England, France and Belgium. 46 days.
June 29—Italy, Switz., Ger., Rhine, France and England. 56 days.
July 9—Tour of Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales, with extension to the Continent. 51 days.

SEND OR CALL FOR ITINERARIES
GEO. E. MARSTERS,
298 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

OUR NEW STEAM YACHT



specially built for southern latitudes, will take a small and select company, during the months of **May and June**, on a

PRIVATE CRUISE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

visiting Sicily, Corsica, the French Riviera, Spain, Northern Africa, Greece, Constantinople, the Dalmatian and Italian Coasts. Connects with tours through Italy, Palestine, etc. American caterer. Every comfort. Write for details.

Mediterranean Yachting Club
No. 19 Trinity Court, Boston

Europe and Orient

26th season of uninterrupted success. Comfort and leisure. Thorough sightseeing under expert guidance. Limited parties. All arrangements first-class.
Dr. and Mrs. HOWARD S. PAINE,
148 Ridge St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

SUMMER IN THE ORIENT

Egypt and Palestine are possible in the Summer. The tradition that the heat of these countries is prohibitive to the traveler has given way before the testimony of the increasingly large numbers who go to the Orient in the months of July, August, and September. *Let us send you our Announcement.* H. W. DUNNING & CO., 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

Topical Courses of Readings

EUROPEAN Travelers will find this *booklet* an invaluable aid in their preparations for EUROPE and full of helpful suggestions for reviewing their travel after the return. Let us write you of it. Bureau of University Travel, 19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

J. PAUL GRAHAM, A. M.
Principal Lawrence School
Pittsburgh
Other Tours—Information free
Southern Route Tour $315

IDEAL TOUR $165

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Market For Your PROPERTY

CAN BE REACHED IN TEN DAYS THROUGH

Established because of the past success of Real Estate advertisers in this magazine.

The Literary Digest Realty Exchange

The quickest, most effective way of selling any kind of Real Estate.

BUYERS

for your suburban home or farm can be found only in the cities. Men of means are finding more and more that with the extensive improvements now being made in all branches of Rapid Transit, commuting is no longer a thing to be avoided, but is far more desirable than spending all their time in the dusty, smoky metropolis. Accordingly they are searching for attractive suburban homes or for desirable properties on which to build their own homes. If you have a place to dispose of, bring it to their attention.

YOUR ADVERTISEMENT

in the LITERARY DIGEST REALTY EXCHANGE will be read each week by

45,000 BUSINESS MEN
32,500 ATTORNEYS
31,100 PHYSICIANS
15,500 BANKERS
35,000 OTHERS

all members of the representative families of the nation; all people who need a "digest" of current news, consequently the busy, progressive members of their communities; all interested in Realty and all having the greater confidence in the advertisers who use the columns of

THE LITERARY DIGEST

800,000 READERS

is the vast number you can reach through this medium,—readers who are financially able to buy your property, who are keenly responsive to conservative, meritorious propositions. Would it be possible to obtain a choicer clientele for homes or home building sites than the Attorneys and Physicians among whom the magazine circulates? Where could you find such a market for plants and factories as among our Business Men readers? And does not a list of 15,500 Bankers hold out inducements to the man who owns a good investment property?

HOW TO ADVERTISE

In the first place, use as large a space as possible. The larger your notice is, the less liable is it to be overlooked, the more confidence you give your readers, and the more opportunity there is for you to give convincing, interesting facts.

WE FURNISH FREE CUTS from photographs of properties to be advertised in the Realty Exchange. Use a picture whenever you can. If you are willing to spend $25 to sell your property, use half of the $25 space for an illustration rather than to use two advertisements without the picture. The actual photograph is the best argument you can possibly use.

DON'T expect to get Results by wondering if an advertisement will pay

Send in your Copy NOW

We have made a **special reduced rate** for this Real Estate Advertising, so low a figure that it allows you to send a three-inch advertisement to 412 people **for one cent.** If you used postal cards the cost would be over $5. Ask your printer how many circulars **he'll print and deliver** for one cent. If your property is in an agent's hands, you will gladly pay him a good percentage to dispose of it for you. Therefore do not expect that we can sell a $50,000 property for $5. It might happen that way, but it is doubtful. Have your advertisement cost about one-half of one per cent of the value of the property.

RATE, 65 cents per line, $9.10 per inch. $85 per 1/4 page. Column width 1 3/4 inches

Remittance must accompany order

Publication dates first and third Saturdays of each month. Copy, remittance and photograph, if used, must be in our hands 10 days before the date of issue.

See narrow column Travel advertisements in this issue for an idea as to the typographical arrangement of the Realty Exchange. For further particulars, address

The Literary Digest Realty Exchange

44 East 23d Street, New York City

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Great New Textbook on Economics

The United States in the Twentieth Century

By PIERRE LEROY-BEAULIEU

Translated by H. Addington Bruce

IN this volume the author makes a study of the economic conditions in this country, as the result of a recent visit, his point of view being French. Notable chapters deal with the Negro Problem, of which he writes with much sanity and wisdom; the Tariff and Free Trade; the Trusts and our varied Industries, agricultural and manufacturing.

THE CONTENTS

THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE
(PART ONE)

Chap. I. Environment.
Chap. II. Origins and Characteristics of the American People.
Chap. III. The Composition of the White Population and the Distribution of Its Different Elements.
Chap. IV. The Negro Population and the Race Question.
Chap. V. The Natural Increase of the American People and Their Birth-Rate.

RURAL AMERICA—(PART TWO)

Chap. I. Natural Conditions, Ownership, and Operation.
Chap. II. The Value and Distribution of Various Products.
Chap. III. The Production of Cereals.
Chap. IV. The Live-Stock and Dairy Industries.
Chap. V. The Production of Cotton.
Chap. VI. Other Products of Importance.
Chap. VII. Irrigation and the Opening Up of the West.

INDUSTRIAL AMERICA—(PART THREE)

Chap. I. General Characteristics of American Industry and the Causes of Its Superiority.
Chap. II. How American Industry is Organized.
Chap. III. Motive Power in America.
Chap. IV. The Relative Importance and the Distribution of the Different Industries.
Chap. V. The Mineral Industry.
Chap. VI. The Iron and Steel Industry.
Chap. VII. The Vehicle Industry.
Chap. VIII. The Electrical Industry.
Chap. IX. The Textile Industry.
Chap. X. The Food Products Industry.
Chap. XI. The Reward of Labor.

COMMERCIAL AMERICA—(PART FOUR)

Chap. I. The American Railway System.
Chap. II. Foreign Trade.
Chap. III. Commercial Relations and the American Merchant Marine.

Extracts from Reviews of the French Edition

Our Commercial Conditions Seen from New Viewpoints

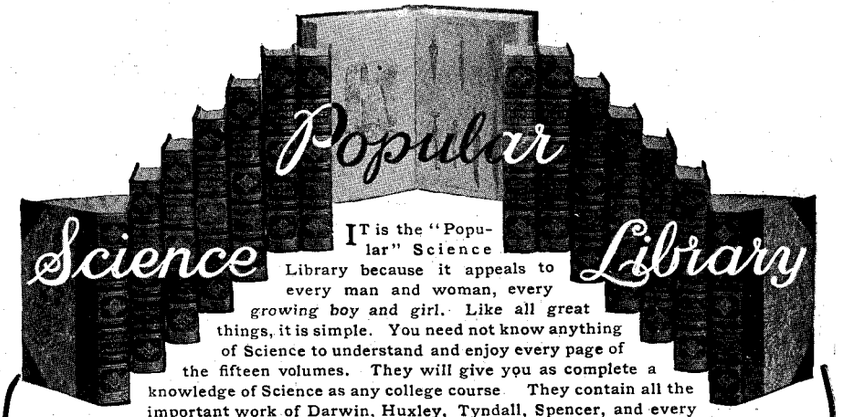
"In this study of 'The United States in the Twentieth Century' we have a book comparable to Bryce's 'American Commonwealth' and Munsterberg's 'The Americans,' but while the Englishman and the German devote a large part of their space to political, intellectual, and social phenomena, the Frenchman's work is a statistical analysis of the industrial and commercial development of this country. It is as thorough, impartial, and clearly thought out as the author's *former works on colonization*, taxation, and the Eastern question, and would be of as much value to us as to the French if it were translated. Of special interest are the frequent comparisons of European and American conditions, and the opinions expressed by M. Leroy-Beaulieu of the causes of the wonderful development of the United States, and his views on the problems that perplex us."—***The Independent.***

A Forecast of Our Future Development and its Effects upon the Old World

"M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the eminent French Publicist, has recently added a volume certain to command wide attention in the Old World, and deserving no less consideration in the New. 'Les Etats-Unis au XXe Siecle' is a conscientious and exhaustive attempt to take an inventory of the resources of the United States, and to unfold before European *eyes the causes contributing to place the country* 'in a unique position which all may envy but which none can reach.' M. Leroy-Beaulieu further endeavors—and this phase of his task holds perhaps the highest interest for American readers—to forecast our future economic development and its effects upon 'Old Europe.'"—From an exhaustive article in ***The Outlook.***

8vo, cloth, 400 pages, $2.00 net

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
New York



IT is the "Popular" Science Library because it appeals to every man and woman, every *growing boy and girl.* Like all great things, it is simple. You need not know anything of Science to understand and enjoy every page of the fifteen volumes. They will give you as complete a knowledge of Science as any college course. They contain all the important work of Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Spencer, and every other one of the great men whose genius revolutionized Science. From a dull, dry tabulation of facts, they transformed it to a story full of life and light—a tale of marvels more wonderful than the Arabian Nights. Led by Dr. Ira Remsen, President of Johns Hopkins University, a long line of famous living scientists contributes full, clear accounts of the newest inventions and discoveries.

The Library covers every branch of Science from the Darwinian Theory of Evolution to the miracles of modern progress—Wireless Telegraphy, Aerial Navigation, Radium, etc. It embraces Geology, Astronomy, Anthropology, Philosophy, Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Metaphysics, and Invention.

The Way to Be Original—to Be a Success

is to come in contact with original minds; to read books that make you think. The Popular Science Library will keep you mentally alive, will stimulate your best mental powers, and give you new power and new ambition.

It will tell you of the marvels of earth and sea and sky, of the wonders of modern invention; it will tell you the story of the peoples of the earth, it will explain to you the science of government and the laws of thought. As a means of general culture and practical information, this Library is superior to any work now before the American people. It is a Library for the home—for pleasant reading—as well as for the student.

15 Handsome Volumes

The fifteen volumes are printed from new plates on specially made wove paper. They are profusely illustrated with full-page plates. There are two styles of binding, rich red half-morocco, with marbled paper sides and leather corners, and neat red velium cloth. The titles of the volumes follow:

Other Worlds Than Ours, by Richard A. Proctor.
Geology, by Sir Archibald Geikie.
Forms of Water, **Fragments of Science,** } by John Tyndall.
Origin of Species, by Charles Darwin.
Man's Place in Nature, **Science and Education,** } by Thomas H. Huxley.
Descent of Man, by Charles Darwin.
Prehistoric Times, by Sir John Lubbock.
Anthropology, by Edward B. Tylor.
Intelligence of Animals, **Scientific Lectures,** } by Sir John Lubbock.
First Principles, by Herbert Spencer.
Political Economy, by John Stuart Mill.
Popular Natural Philosophy, by Adolphe Ganot.
Modern Inventions and Discoveries, by various authors, including Professor S. P. Langley; Dr. Ira Remsen, President of Johns Hopkins University; Ray Stannard Baker, Alfred Russel Wallace, and Professor R. H. Thurston, of Cornell University.

A Few Sets at Half Price

For introductory purposes, we will sell one small edition at half-price, on the little payment plan. The regular price of the half-morocco binding is $48.00. As long as the introductory edition lasts you can have a set for 50 cents after examination and $2.00 a month for 12 months. This is a work which will be in universal demand as soon as it is known. In order to make it known, we sell it practically at cost, and subscribers who are fortunate enough to get a set of this first edition save half the price. Fill out the coupon and mail it at once. It will bring you a complete set, all express charges prepaid, for examination. The coupon puts you under *no obligation; it costs you nothing to examine the* books. We take them back and pay return charges, if you don't like them. This is an unusual offer, but you must take advantage of it immediately, because the half-price edition will not last long. Don't lose the opportunity by delaying.

Mail the Coupon To-day

J. A. HILL & COMPANY
44-60 East 23rd Street - - NEW YORK

J. A. Hill & Company: L. D 2-23-07

Send me, express charges prepaid for examination, one set of the **Popular Science Library,** in fifteen volumes, bound in half-morocco. *If the books are not satisfactory* I will return them at your expense. Otherwise, I will keep them and will send you 50 cents after examination and $2.00 a month for 12 months.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

NOTE:—If you prefer a set in vellum cloth binding change the payments to $1.50 after examination and $2.00 a month for 9 months.

TOLSTOY ON SHAKESPEARE

"My Disagreement with the established opinion about Shakespeare is not the result of an accidental frame of mind, nor a light-minded attitude toward the matter, but the outcome of many years' repeated and insistent endeavors to harmonize my own views of Shakespeare with those established amongst all civilized men of the Christian world."—*Tolstoy.*

An Incisive, Critical, Essay

"I know that the majority so firmly believe in the greatness of Shakespeare they will not admit even the possibility of any contrary judgment, still, I will show why I BELIEVE SHAKESPEARE CANNOT BE RECOGNIZED EITHER AS A GREAT GENIUS NOR EVEN AS AN AVERAGE AUTHOR."—*Tolstoy.*

"For illustration, I will take 'King Lear,' one of Shakespeare's most extolled dramas," etc.—*Tolstoy.*

The above are extracts from the opening pages of the book.

JUST READY This Incisive book by Leo Tolstoy, including "Shakespeare's Attitude Toward the Working Classes," by Ernest Crosby, and a letter from G. Bernard Shaw. 16mo, Cloth, 75c., net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BIG SPRING CLEAN-UP SALE

Odd Sets of Important Books

We must have room for our new Spring publications. In order to secure it we have taken from our shelves odds and ends of valuable books that remain after a heavy season's selling, and will close them out at figures that represent a mere fraction of the original price. The number of copies of each book or set is limited, in some cases only 5 or 6 remaining. These books are slightly rubbed or shelf-worn, and while the damage is almost imperceptible we could not offer them as absolutely perfect stock at their regular prices. In putting them on the bargain table we will secure the shelf room which we must have, and DIGEST readers will secure the unusual benefit of the sacrifice in price.

Considerably Less than 1\2 Price

BOOKS SENT FREE FOR EXAMINATION

No. of Sets to be sold	Title of Work, Number of Volumes, Etc.	Original Price	Clearance Sale Price.
9	**Foster's Cyclopedia of Prose and Poetical Illustrations.** Contains the best religious illustrations, either prose or poetry, which literature affords. Copiously indexed. 4 vols., 8vo, cloth	$20.00	**$8.00**
16	**Thirty Thousand Thoughts.** For enlivening written or spoken words this work is a standard. 6 vols., royal 8vo, cloth	21.00	**9.00**
4	**Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.** Gives in alphabetical order important information on all branches and topics of theological learning. 4 vols., 8vo, 2,980 pages	20.00	**9 00**
11	**Wilkinson's Course of Foreign Classics.** 6 volumes, cloth	9.00	**5.00**
13	" " " " " 6 volumes, ¾-leather. This set of books gives in English a digest of the works of the great Greek, Latin, French and German writers.	15.00	**8.00**
5	**Church History.** By Prof. John H. Kurtz. Gives the chief events in church history of each age, its best writers, list of their works, the changes in doctrine and discipline, the developments in ritual, etc. 3 vols., cloth, 1,600 pages	6.00	**3.50**
15	**Typology of Scripture.** By Patrick Fairbairn, D.D. A standard work. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, 904 pages	5.00	**3.90**
7	**The Treasury of David.** By Charles Haddon Spurgeon; an original exposition of the Book of Psalms, containing also a collection of illustrative extracts from the entire range of literature, etc. 7 vols., 8vo, cloth	17.50	**8.50**
93	**My Sermon Notes.** By Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon. A selection from outlines of discourses delivered at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. 4 volumes, 12mo, paper	2.00	**.95**
9	**Makers of American History.** The life stories of forty illustrious Americans who have made American history. An intensely graphic and instructive work. 20 vols., ½-leather	40.00	**14.90**
2	**Heroes of History.** An immense work of permanent value. It covers the whole field of world history. 25 vols., illustrated, ½ morocco leather	62.50	**19.00**
8	**Biblical Lights and Sidelights.** Ten thousand Biblical illustrations with thirty thousand cross-references for the use of public speakers and teachers. 8vo, cloth, 638 pp. Sheep leather	5.50	**2.75**
22	**Pusey's Commentaries.** One large octavo volume of 619 pages devoted to Daniel, and two octavo volumes of nearly 1,000 pages devoted to the minor prophets. Cloth	9.00	**4.00**
15	**Holy Days and Holidays.** An exhaustive encyclopedia of inspiring thoughts from the great poets, authors, preachers, statesmen, and others on the important days of the ecclesiastical calendar and the leading secular holidays. 8vo, cloth, 768 pages	5.00	**2.90**
16	**Young's Analytical Concordance to the Bible.** Seventh edition thoroughly revised. Only authorized edition in America, 1 vol. 4to; cloth, 1,108 pp	5.00	**3.90**
81	**British Empire Series.** An attractive and accurate story of the life, resources, and prospects of the British Empire, by distinguished authorities. Five volumes, 8vo, polished buckram	12.50	**4.90**
36	**Chautauqua Talks.** By Charles Barnard. A library of science talks about plants, the soil, the weather. 3 vols., 12mo, cloth	2.50	**1.10**
14	**Samantha in Europe.** By Marietta Holley. Half leather	4.00	**1.45**
6	**Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia.** Cloth, 41 volumes	41.00	**14.85**
2	" " " ½ leather, 41 volumes	61.50	**19.60**
16	**The People's Farm and Stock Cyclopedia.** Embracing Farm Stock in all its departments, including the breeding, care, and management of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, bees, etc. 2 volumes in one. 1,244 pages. Cloth	3.00	**1.60**
14	**Parker's Pulpit Bible.** A standard work. 4to, full morocco	15.00	**9.00**
35	**Bell's Reader's Shakespeare.** 3 vols, 12mo, buckram	4.50	**2.65**
7	**The Complete Works of William Hickling Prescott.** 8vo. 12 vols., beautifully illustrated, gilt cover design; an edition de luxe; volumes 6x9 inches	36.00	**17.00**
5	**Works of Thomas Carlyle.** A sumptuous limited edition, bound in rich green, one-half leather, 18 volumes	54.00	**25.00**
9	**Muhlbach's Library of Historical Romances.** Complete and fascinating history in story form of the Courts of France, Austria, and Germany. 18 volumes, one-half leather binding	40.00	**18.75**
10	**History of Religion in England.** By Jonn Houghton, D. D. 6 vols, cloth	15.00	**4.50**
9	**Meyer's Commentary on The New Testament,** a standard scholarly work. Large 8vo. Cloth, 11 volumes	33,00	**18.00**

Order To-day—To-morrow May Be Too Late

As the number of sets is limited you must act quickly. Just sign and mail order form noting the books wanted. Remittances of $3 or less should accompany order so as to obviate book-keeping cost. If books are unsatisfactory they may be returned at our expense and money will be refunded. Amounts over $3 may be paid within 5 days after receipt of books. The special clearance price is for cash in one payment, not instalments.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

New York PUBLISHERS London

SPRING CLEAN-UP SALE ORDER FORM

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK:

Please send me for examination, carriage prepaid, as per your special clearance sale offer,

☆

for which I agree to pay in cash the amount shown in the last column opposite the name of the work, within five days after receipt of the books, or, if they are not satisfactory, to notify you and hold them subject to your order.

Name.....

Street.....

D-2-23 *City*.....

*Fill in the name of books wanted, with clearance sale price as shown in the last column above.

Amounts of $3 or less should accompany order. It will be refunded if books are unsatisfactory,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

$13.00 Value for $5.00

Sent without Money

HOUSE and GARDEN, year's subscription - - - - - $3.00

AMERICAN COUNTRY HOMES AND THEIR GARDENS, a magnificent work, equivalent to any book sold at - - - - - $10.00

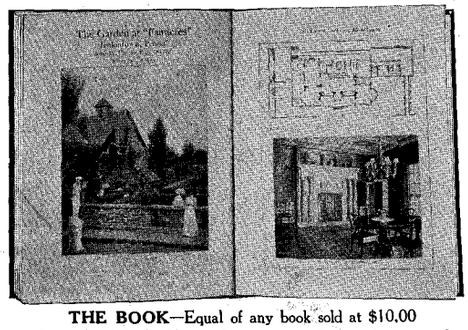
Total value, $13.00

JUST WRITE US AS FOLLOWS:

The John C. Winston Company,
1010 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Send me, prepaid, one copy "American Country Homes and Their Gardens," and "House and Garden" for one year. When the book and magazine arrive, I will either remit $5.00 within 5 days or return book at your expense. This is as per your offer in THE LITERARY DIGEST.

American Country Homes and Their Gardens



THE BOOK—Equal of any book sold at $10.00

A magnificent new subscription work, edited by John Cordis Baker, with introduction by Donn Barber. Four hundred and twenty superb photographic illustrations (many full page) of the most attractive estates in the country, both large and small—houses, interiors and gardens. These have been selected from all parts of the United States, and are the masterpieces of the foremost architects and landscape gardeners. For those about to build, or lay out their grounds, this book is a veritable mine of practical suggestions; and it is just as invaluable to those who desire to redecorate their homes and improve their gardens. It is a sumptuous ornament for any library.

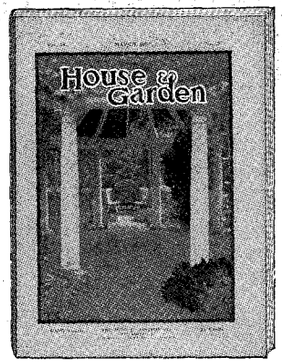
Bound in handsome cloth, with gold and ink stamping, 226 pages, frontispiece in colors. This book weighs over four pounds and costs 35 cents to mail. It was made to be worth $10.00 and even at this price it is the best book of its kind ever published.

House and Garden

FOR HOME LOVERS

is the most beautifully illustrated and printed monthly magazine in America

Brimful of practical ideas for both house and garden. Architects' and landscape gardeners' plans are reproduced and made available for the general reader. Every phase of artistic interior decoration is shown by photographic reproductions. If you are building a house, decorating a room, or fixing up your garden or lawn, "House and Garden" will instruct you how to make one dollar do the work of two. It will earn its subscription price many times over, no matter into what home it goes.



THE MAGAZINE
Issued monthly, $3.00 a year.

SPECIAL OFFER: On receipt of letter written as explained at the beginning of this advertisement, we will immediately ship you "American Country Homes and Their Gardens" and copy of current issue of "House and Garden." If the book and magazine are satisfactory remit $5.00 within 5 days, or return book at our expense.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., 1010 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA

GOOD MORNING!

"HOW'S THE BABY?"

Whether well or sick "THE HEALTH CARE OF THE BABY," by Dr. Louis Fischer, of Riverside Hospital, N. Y. City, is just the book you should have to avoid unnecessary doctor's expenses.

IT IS HIGHLY ENDORSED.

Costs only 75 cents, net

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

COMPLETION OF THE Jewish Encyclopedia

More than 600 Collaborators
12 Massive Volumes
8,000 Pages—2,000 Illustrations
Cost About $600,000

SIX NEW ENCYCLOPEDIAS IN ONE

Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati, Ohio: "Until one turns the pages of this Encyclopedia he hardly has a conception of what Judaism is, or what Jews have done for the world. . . . The Jewish Encyclopedia covers the ground and includes the information of six special encyclopedias: Biblical, Talmudical, Historical, Rabbinical, Theological, and Biographical. . . ."

Know the Truth about the Jew

HOW the first Jew settled in America, in England, in Germany, in fact in all the countries of the earth; and the secret and record of his religious, intellectual, and commercial advancement ever since. The searchlight of TRUTH has swept the field and the tale is told as it has never been told before.

WHY he has been misunderstood, why he has been persecuted, and why in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles he has become such a vital force in all branches of human activity throughout the world.

WHEN, where, and for what reasons he has been and is still called into the counsels of mighty rulers; when and where he has swayed the destiny of nations; when and where he has given his worldly possessions to charity; when and where his life-blood has been shed in the fight for principle and in the cause of liberty. In a word, the history of the Jewish race in all countries up through the ages to the present day.

SENT FREE Fac-simile of Washington's Address to the Hebrew Congregation at Newport

We are accorded the privilege of reproducing Washington's famous address in the Jewish Encyclopedia and also of printing a limited edition in fac-simile on vellum. This manuscript is one of the most highly prized documents in the Congressional Library at Washington.

To those who are interested in owning the Jewish Encyclopedia we will send one copy of the Address free of charge, also particulars of the Jewish Encyclopedia, and of the easy-payment plan of owning this massive work. Sign and mail the blank below to-day.

The present prices of the Jewish Encyclopedia are: 12 volumes, Cloth, $84.00; one-half Morocco, $108.00; full Morocco, $132.00.

Inquiry Blank—Jewish Encyclopedia

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, *New York:*
Please send me free the fac-simile reproduction of Washington's Address to the Hebrew Congregation of Newport; also full particulars of the Jewish Encyclopedia, including easy-payment plan of owning the work. This does not obligate me to buy.

NAME.....

D. 2-23-7 ADDRESS.....

Valuable Helps to the Writing of Good English

The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer

Contains directions to authors on the manner of preparing copy, correcting proofs, and notes on submitting manuscripts for publication.

The New York Evening Mail: "Is at once the most exhaustive and the most succinct of the many books at the service of the young author."

12mo., cloth, 148 pp.
Price, 75 cents, net.
By Mail, 83 cents.

A DESK-BOOK OF ERRORS IN ENGLISH

It treats the hundred and one questions that arise in daily speech and correspondence which are not touched on by the dictionary.

The New York Times: "The scope and plan of the volume, which is of handy size and alphabetical arrangement, strike one as pleasantly sane and sound."

12mo., cloth, 240 pp.
Price, 75 cents, net.
By Mail, 83 cents.

Copyright, 1906, Pirie MacDonald.

By Frank H. Vizetelly, F. S. A., Associate Editor of the Standard Dictionary.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

QUICK EARLY SPRING CLEARANCE SALE

For the Twelve-Volume Work "The Greatest Sermon Library in the World"

SAVE $7

$1 A MONTH

We have decided to make a special quick-clearance offer of this great and popular Sermon Bible, many hundreds of sets of which have been already sold to LITERARY DIGEST readers. This helpful 12-volume library is offered at a figure far below the usual price, and on unusually easy terms. The great success of "The Sermon Bible" is demonstrated by the fact that we have already sold 160,000 copies of these books throughout the United States, and that hundreds of purchasers are constantly writing us that the books are found to be of immense usefulness in their work. Unlike many other works, the demand continues steadily. The regular price is $18.00. To readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who accept this special clearance offer we will supply the complete work at a saving of $7.00, or for only $11.00, and we will prepay carriage charges. In order that our readers may carefully inspect the books before purchasing them, we will send the complete set upon receipt of the Inspection Coupon below. The books may be kept and examined for 5 days. If they prove satisfactory the price may be paid in little sums of $1.00 a month. If the books are unsatisfactory for any reason, simply drop us a line to this effect, and hold the books subject to our order. Those accepting this offer are not to send any money until they have received the work. LITERARY DIGEST readers should remember that they take no risk whatever in sending the coupon below.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

THE SERMON BIBLE

Embracing the Whole of the Bible in Twelve Large Volumes

The aim of this vast work is to present the choicest, most helpful, and most comprehensive homiletic literature of the present generation, in readily accessible form, for the use of preachers, students, and all other religious workers. Its twelve volumes contain four thousand eight hundred sermon outlines and over twenty-four thousand homiletic references bearing upon the entire Scriptures from Genesis to Revelation.

HIGHEST ENDORSEMENT

THE RICHEST

"Beyond question the richest treasury of modern homiletics which has been ever issued from the press."—*Christian Leader*, London.

THE GREATEST

"The greatest sermon library in the world."—*Methodist Protestant*, Baltimore.

MOST SUGGESTIVE

"Exceedingly helpful and suggestive."—*Zion's Herald*, Boston.

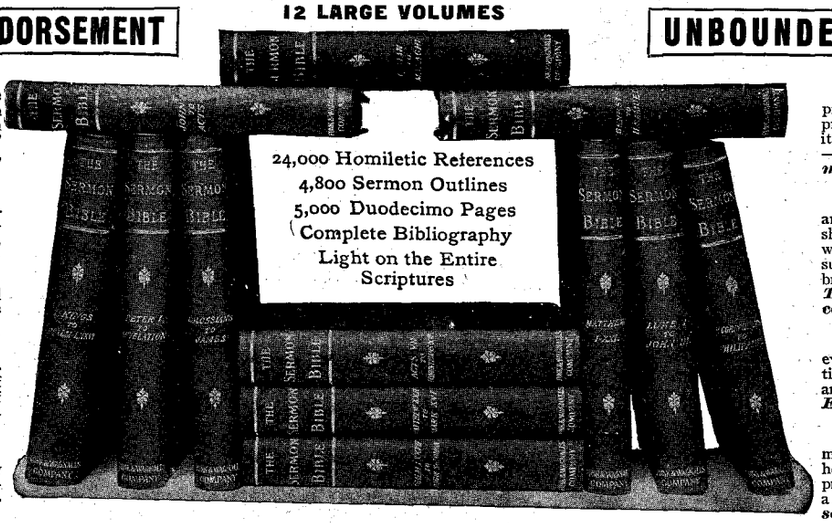
BRIMFUL

"It is crowded with striking passages from the chief preachers of the last half century."—*London Quarterly Review.*

INDISPENSABLE

"Indispensable to every painstaking preacher."—*National Baptist*, Philadelphia.

12 LARGE VOLUMES



UNBOUNDED PRAISE

MOST PRACTICAL

"We do not hesitate to pronounce this the most practically useful work of its kind at present extant."—*Literary Churchman*, London.

BREADTH—VARIETY

"It gleans in many fields and gathers rich and valued sheaves that might otherwise be lost. The range of subjects treated has great breadth and variety."—*The Christian Advocate*, New York.

EVANGELICAL

"The work is strictly evangelical, and the quotations are singularly strong and fine."—*New York Evangelist.*

HELPFUL

"It will be valued by many a minister who will here learn what light other preachers have received on a selected text."—*The Observer*, New York.

FOUR VITAL FEATURES OF "THE SERMON BIBLE"

I. Under each text a full outline is given of important sermons by eminent preachers. These sermons can be found elsewhere only in periodical manuscript form, and are hence practically inaccessible.

II. Under each text are also given full outlines of sermons which have appeared in book form, but are not well known or easily obtained.

III. Under each text will be also found references, or brief outlines, of sermons which have appeared in well-known works, such as are likely to be in the preacher's library.

IV. Under each text are also given full references to theological treatises, commentaries, etc., where any help is given to the elucidation of the text.

Thus the preacher, having chosen his text, has only to refer to "The Sermon Bible" to find some of the best outlines and suggestions on it, and many helpful references to all the available helps.

AN IMMENSE FIELD COVERED

The range of books consulted is far wider than in any homiletical index. There is no other work of the kind in existence, and there are few others that will prove of greater time and trouble-saving value to the busy preacher.

CAREFUL PROPORTION PRESERVED

Great care has been taken to observe due proportion in the volumes. The space given to each book of the Bible depending upon the number of sermons that have been preached from it.

Twenty-four blank pages are bound in the end of each volume for manuscript notes. This feature adds much to the value of the work for practical usefulness.

COMMENDED BY ALL DENOMINATIONS

Zion's Herald, Boston: "It is an exceedingly helpful and suggestive series and will be prized by the studious minister."

The Literary Churchman, London: "Here is given the essence of the best homiletic literature of this generation."

The Watchman, Boston: "The finest thoughts of the ablest preachers on the sacred writings are here given."

Methodist Review, New York: "Rich in homiletical suggestion, and valuable to those who must preach the gospel."

The British Weekly: "We can conceive nothing better in the way of aids to sermon writing than this work."

North and West, Minneapolis: "A storehouse of seed-corn for sowers is no inappropriate name for 'The Sermon Bible.'"

The Independent, New York: "The work contains a vast store of help to those who employ it as a base from which to carry on their own enterprising explanations."

Christian Intelligencer, New York. "No English or American preacher of note has been omitted, and the list of works referred to are world-wide."

NO MONEY REQUIRED

Until You Have Inspected the Work and Decided to Keep it

We enable every LITERARY DIGEST reader to test for himself each and every claim made in this announcement. If for any reason our readers are dissatisfied with the work, after five days' critical examination, they are under no obligation to purchase it. If they are satisfied, they need send us only $1.00 within five days, and then $1.00 for ten months. Remember we prepay carriage.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK CITY

INSPECTION COUPON

QUICK EARLY SPRING CLEARANCE SALE

FOR THE SERMON BIBLE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

Gentlemen: I accept your Clearance Offer of The Sermon Bible to Digest readers. Please send me a set carriage prepaid. I agree to examine them within five (5) days of receipt, and to send you $1.00 if they prove satisfactory, paying the balance in ten (10) monthly instalments of $1.00 each. If unsatisfactory, I agree to notify you and hold the books subject to your order.

L. D. 2-23-7 *Name*.....

Date..... *Address*.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

The President's Bargain with San Francisco 275
Skirmishing with the Drink Question in the South . . 276
A North-Dakota Protest 277
The President as a Press Censor 278
Newspaper Demand for Government Construction at Panama 279
Averting War in Central America 280
Keeping Control of the Coal-lands 280
Bad Milk and Epidemics 281
The Lesson of the "Larchmont" Disaster 282

FOREIGN COMMENT:

More Japanese Views of the San Francisco Question . 283
The Menace of China 283
Throwing a Jonah Overboard in Hungary 284
How the German Socialists Take Their Defeat 285
A French Reproof of German Badness 286

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Fireworks without Fire 287
Chicago Drainage and the Level of the Great Lakes . . 287
Reclaiming an Empire 288
Passing of the Carbon-lamp 290
Value and Dangers of Shoddy 290
Some Records in Ballooning 291

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Religious Reflections on the Thaw Trial 292
Sad End of the Latest Jonah Story 292
Religious Belief Independent of Historic Fact 293
Advanced Theology Claiming Equal Rights with Orthodoxy 293
Chinese Officialdom and Christian Missions 294

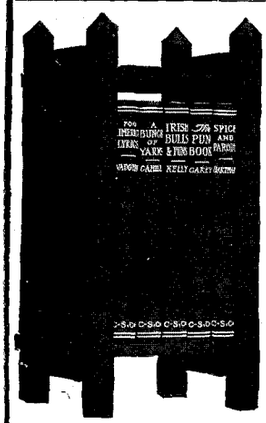
LETTERS AND ART:

Some "Budding" American Playwrights 295
A Gorky American Story: A Puzzle to Russian Critics . 296
The Secondary Personality of William Sharp 296
The Unworldliness of Burne-Jones 297
Gullibility of American Collectors 298

MISCELLANEOUS 299-316

Continuous "Vaudeville" at Home! THE JOLLY 5

Modern Humor



Comprising

IRISH BULLS AND PUNS
160 pages, cloth, 75 cents.

A BUNCH OF YARNS & TOASTS
160 pages, cloth, 75 cents.

700 LIMERICKS
160 pages, cloth, 75 cents.

SPICE AND PARODY
160 pages, cloth, 75 cents.

THE NEW PUN BOOK
160 pages, cloth, 75 cents.

SPECIAL OFFER We will send "Modern Humor" in neat box, prepaid, *on approval*; if satisfactory you send us $3.75, or return the set at our expense. To those who remit cash with order we will present the elegant cabinet shown *free*. Send for our *free* bargain list of De Luxe editions of famous authors.

Carey-Stafford Co., 63 Fifth Avenue, New York

162 Sparkling Diamonds

Stolen from a fashionable hotel—a shrewd detective in a heart-breaking hunt for them—a maze of unusual and thrilling adventures before their recovery—and yet, no bloodshed! If you are a lover of detective fiction, doesn't this sound promising? You'll find it all in

The Castlecourt Diamond Case

By GERALDINE BONNER

Author of "The Pioneer," "Hard Pan," etc.

"It is a clever story, dependent upon plot and situation for its interest. . . . It is of the quality of bright farce comedy, terse and pointed. Short enough to be read in an hour and a half. This account of the loss and recovery of the Castlecourt gems will please those who object to having their mystery stories 'dragged out' unduly."—*The Evening Post*, New York.

12mo, Cloth, Ornamental Cover, $1.00, Postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 E. 23d St., New York

THE LIFE OF DISRAELI. A study of his personality and ideas, by WALTER SICHEL. 8vo, cloth, 335 pages, illustrated. $2.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

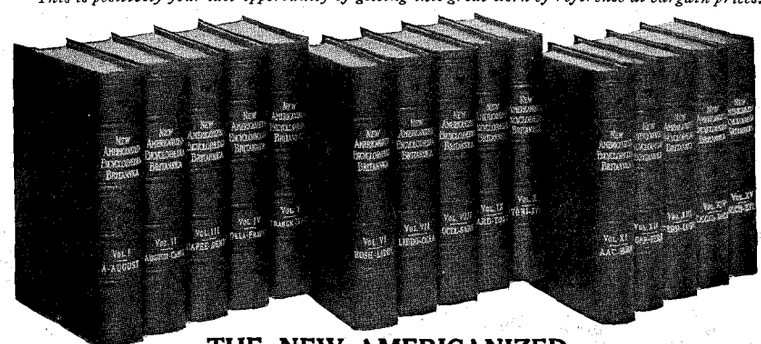
BOUND BOOKS AT SHEET PRICES

A FEW SETS of the New Americanized Encyclopaedia Britannica, slightly discolored by exposure in the store, must be disposed of before inventory

It would require an expert to discover that these books are not in every way perfect, and in most cases out of the entire set one or two volumes only show the slightest blemish.

Trivial as these imperfections are, we prefer to state candidly that the books are not quite perfect, and offset this by a liberal cut in the price. Rather than rebind the discolored volumes, we offer the set *at the cost of the sheets.*

This is positively your last opportunity of getting this great work of reference at bargain prices.



THE NEW AMERICANIZED ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

This elaborate work contains 15 volumes, 9 x 6½ in. in size, 10,000 double column pages, 37,000 biographies, over 100 superb maps, and hundreds of priceless illustrations, many of them in color.

Answers every question, resolves every doubt, and settles every dispute. It is *first* in authority, *first* in wealth of information, but *latest* in date of publication.

Its contributors include such immortals as Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall and Herbert Spencer.

It is thoroughly up-to-date, and includes the very latest information on air-ships, wireless telegraphy, the Russo-Japanese War, etc.

The possession of the right Cyclopaedia puts you 10 years ahead of your less progressive neighbor.

Owing to a copyright injunction, this great Cyclopaedia will be *permanently* withdrawn from circulation in a short time. After that time the publisher will be legally restrained from selling the work at any price.

SENT FREE FOR EXAMINATION We are the only house that submits free for examination a complete set of its Encyclopaedia. We ask for no deposit. We pay the transportation charges, and allow ample time for a careful examination of the work, which you may return at our expense if it fails to satisfy you. All other houses offer a pamphlet, *but a book agent brings it*—and you cannot see their books unless you give an absolute order and pay something on account. We need not insist on the fairness of our method.

$1.00 SECURES THE ENTIRE SET Fill up and send the accompanying coupon and we will send you PREPAID a complete 15 volume set of the New Americanized Encyclopaedia Britannica in half morocco binding. Examine it at your leisure and return it at our expense, if, for any reason, it fails to satisfy. **Send no money with the coupon.**

The regular price is $75.00 for the half morocco Encyclopaedia, sold through agents. We will close out these few 15 volume sets for $39.00.

If you like the books you will have immediate possession thereof. You can then pay **just one dollar** and the balance a little each month.

SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York

CUT OUT AND SEND THIS COUPON

Lit. Dig. 2-.-.07

Siegel Cooper Co. New York

Send on approval, prepaid, a complete set of the New Americanized Encyclopaedia Britannica in half morocco binding at the special price of $39.00. If the set is satisfactory I agree to pay thereon $1.00 as Club Fee within 5 days after the receipt of goods and $2.00 each month thereafter for 19 months. Title to remain in Siegel Cooper Co. till the full purchase price has been paid. If the books are not satisfactory I am to notify you, and hold them subject to your order.

NAME.....

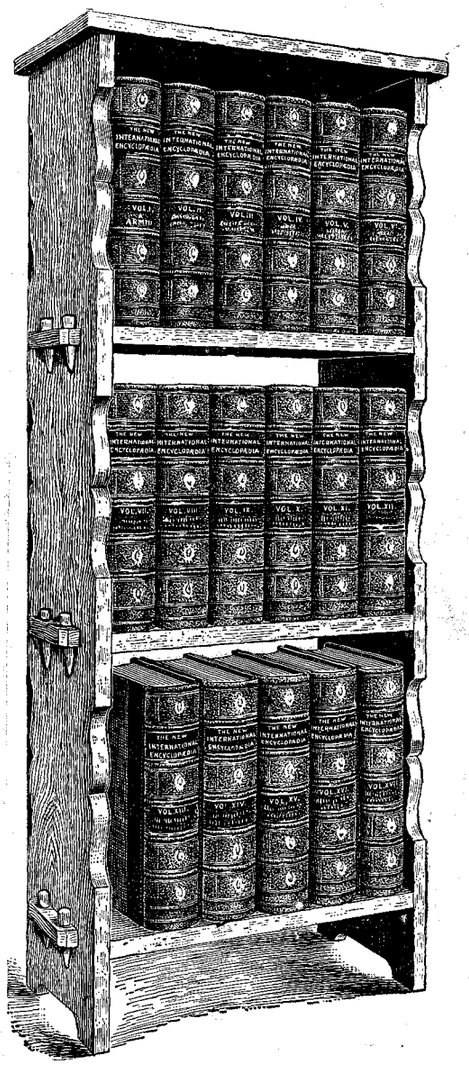
ADDRESS.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Subject of Christian Science

Is treated fully and impartially in The New International Encyclopædia. It gives you a fair and unbiased history and explanation of this important question, as well as the history of the life of Mrs. Eddy. This is but one of 100,000 subjects treated in the same fair way. That

The New International Encyclopaedia



is absolutely authoritative is proved by the fact that practically every college and school of importance in the country uses it as the highest work of reference. No thinking person can afford to be without the greatest work of reference in the world.

It is sold at a cost and on an easy payment plan that places it within reach of all.

THIS WORK COMPRISES:

20 Volumes 16,328 Pages 67,097 Titles
20,600,000 Words 7,700 Illustrations
100 Full-Page Colored Plates

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF:

Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D.
Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D., L.H.D.
Frank Moore Colby, M.A.

It is the only complete and authoritative work of its kind produced in the last twenty years.

You owe it to yourself and your children to at least learn more about this great work.

We Will Mail You Free

the famous "25-Cent Question Book" containing every-day questions you ought to know how to answer, but half of which you probably cannot answer offhand, and information regarding the easy payment plan by which all people can possess The New International Encyclopaedia. Also specimen pages in colors and half-tone from The New International Encyclopaedia, specimen bindings, etc.—giving you an idea of the fineness of the work. Address

DODD, MEAD & CO., Publishers
372 Fifth Avenue, New York City

FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS AND SEND THIS COUPON

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers.
Gentlemen:—Please send without cost to me, your pamphlet descriptive of The New International Encyclopaedia with specimen pages, colored plates, maps and information regarding prices and easy payment plan, also your 25c. Question Booklet, free as per your offer in this magazine.

Name.....
Occupation.....
Street.....
Post Office.....
State.....

Lit. Dig. 105

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 8 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 23, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 879

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF.

In reply to several inquiries we would say that contributions for the relief of famine sufferers in China may be sent to the Red Cross, War Department, Washington, D. C.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S BARGAIN WITH SAN FRANCISCO.

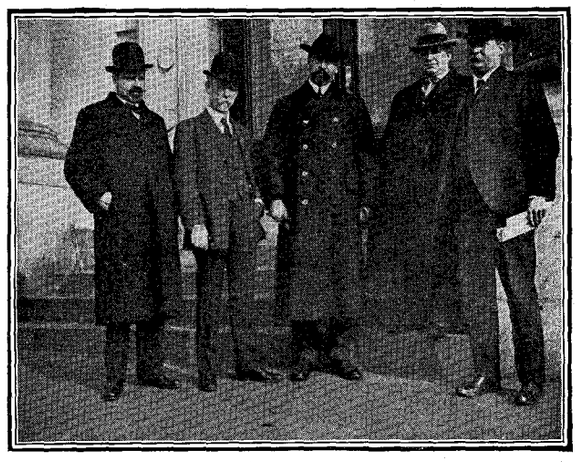
THE triangular deadlock between Washington, San Francisco, and Japan has been dissolved by a compromise which, it is believed, will make all parties happy until a new treaty can be negotiated. Mayor Schmitz and his associates, after a series of conferences at the White House, agree to meet Japan's wishes in regard to Japanese children and the public schools if Japanese coolie laborers are excluded from the Pacific Coast, and Secretary Root has found a way to bring about this exclusion by an ingenious amendment to the Immigration Bill. The amendment reads as follows:

"That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States, or to any insular possession of the United States, or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone."

As there is nothing in this amendment to exclude foreign laborers should they come with proper passports to this country it is clear that its effectiveness depends upon the theory that Japan does not want her laborers to come here. It will be noticed, also, that Japan is not mentioned in the amendment, which can be applied equally in the case of all foreign countries. The situation is further explained by the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"The Japanese Government regulates emigration by passport. That is, it issues permission in writing to such of its citizens as desire to take up their residence abroad. It will not grant permission to emigrate to the laboring classes who may wish to come to the home territory of the United States, tho it will not withhold passports from members of those classes who wish to emigrate to the Canal Zone, to Hawaii, to the Philippines, or to Porto Rico. It will differentiate thus, because it is aware that conditions in the colonial possessions of the United States are not so alluring that they will affect the necessity Japan has of native labor in her domestic fields and in the newly opened territories of Korea and of Southern Manchuria. Emigration from Japan to Hawaii, the Canal Zone, the Philippines, or Porto Rico will not be a drain upon the industrial resources of the Empire. Emigration to the United States would impose a drain upon those resources, because the profits from manual labor here are vastly larger than in Japan or in any one of our insular or isthmian dependencies. By the addition to the Immigration Bill Japanese coolies may either be kept at home or restricted to foreign fields whither the flow of them will be automatically controlled. Japanese students, merchants, or professional men will, of necessity, be admitted to the ports here on the same basis as corresponding classes from other countries or upon the same basis as students, merchants, and professional men from this country are admitted to Japan."

There is some murmuring in California, it is said, because the solution arrived at leaves it to the President to determine whether coolies shall be prohibited from entering the United States, and does not make it binding on him to do so. The readiness of the delegation to retreat from their stand on the public-school question convinces the Eastern press that the outcry against Japanese



MAYOR SCHMITZ AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO DELEGATION,

Who have come to an agreement with President Roosevelt by which the privileges of the public schools shall be conceded to the Japanese children, while Japanese coolies shall be excluded from the Pacific Coast.

children in the San Francisco schools was not ingenuous, but was merely, as the Pittsburg *Dispatch* puts it, "a petty political agitation for local purposes." The hand of the labor-unions is seen behind the whole situation. Says *The Dispatch*:

"This compromise should not prevent the test cases from being prest to a conclusion. The issue is of more importance than this one incident. It will be well to have the rights of State and nation authoritatively defined by the highest courts, so we may know what we are doing when we enter upon a treaty."

"It is a pity the school question can not be settled on its merits," says the New York *Sun*, which adds, "and it is sad to think that Schmitz, the indicted Mayor of San Francisco, is potent enough to talk of ultimatums to the President of the United States and may hold the issue of peace in the hollow of his calloused hand." The New York *World* finds some amusement in the situation. Thus:

"In these days when Mr. Roosevelt is so frequently charged, and rightly, with exceeding his lawful authority, it is an edifying spectacle to see the Mayor and Board of Education of a single

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; foreign postage, $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

American city summoned to the White House, asked to approve the terms of a settlement with Japan proposed by the President and his Secretary of State, and allowed to name conditions and changes of international policy with the manner of an independent power. No wonder foreigners are puzzled by the political system of the United States."

The New York *Times* thinks there is no reason why Japan should not take this measure as a lubricant of the situation on the Pacific Coast, and adds:

"Surely there is no reason to distrust the sincerity of the repeated protestations that Japan does not desire her emigration to be diverted to our coasts, much preferring that it should be directed to Korea and Manchuria, where the emigrants remain in all respects 'good Japanese,' and contribute far more potently than they could do in California to the greatness and prosperity of the Empire. Indeed, Japan seems already to have done something toward checking the eastward tide of emigration, or rather toward stopping it short of the American mainland, by issuing passports to Hawaii only. But it is complained on the coast that thousands of the emigrants, having obtained governmental permission to go to Hawaii, abuse it by making Honolulu a mere stopping-place on the way to California and Oregon."

The following statements made by the Springfield *Republican* show how careful our Government is to spare Japan's sensibilities:

"The power to exclude Japanese coolies from this country by legislation may be said to reside in Congress even under a specific treaty recognition of that power by Japan. For the late Secretary Gresham, in framing the treaty of 1894—evidently his most important diplomatic labor—secured the insertion of the clause providing that the stipulations of articles 1 and 2, regarding rights of travel, residence, trade, and so on, should not 'in any way affect the laws, ordinances, and regulations with regard to . . . the immigration of laborers . . . which are in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries.' But the Roosevelt Administration has evidently preferred not to legislate directly against the laborers of any particular country, for obvious reasons bearing upon the national pride of the nation thus discriminated against."

The Chicago *Chronicle* is moved by the compromise to the following outburst of eloquent pity over the lot of San Francisco:

"Unhappy San Francisco! the feeding-ground of politicians who 'are perfectly willing to suspend or rescind the order prohibiting the admission of Japanese to the primary schools in exchange for a guaranty that coolies will be excluded.' And these are the men who have been vociferating that the Japanese school children menaced the health and the morals of the white children and would never be admitted.

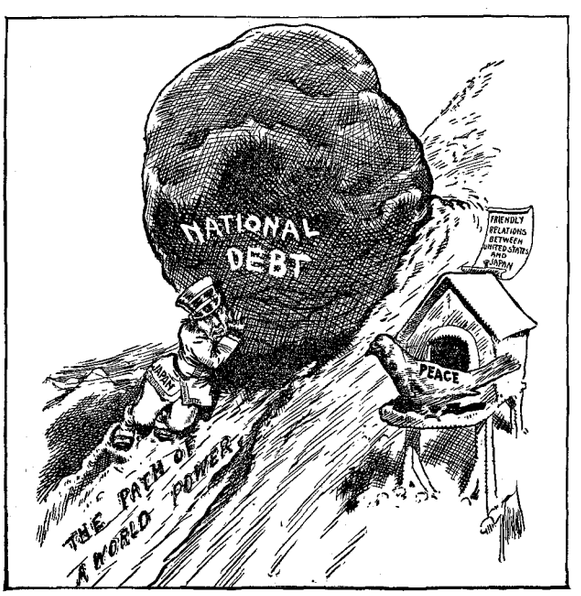
"Perfectly frank, brazenly sordid, willing to compromise their 'unalterable sentiments' for the sake of a demagogic political asset—these are the men who rule San Francisco.

"Unhappy city! Earthquake, fire, pestilence, and famine did their worst, but deeper unhappiness remained behind. A municipality in the hands of organized demagogy and 'graft.'"

SKIRMISHING WITH THE DRINK QUESTION IN THE SOUTH.

THE various temperance movements now in progress, or recently consummated, in the Southern States lead one paper to declare that "the South is, in fact, the stronghold of practical, tho not of political, prohibition." The increasing "dry" territory in many States which of old have been famed for the quality and quantity of the "wet goods" which they produced and consumed is the subject of much comment in both the prohibition and daily press. The situation in some of these States is indeed remarkable. In Kentucky, for instance, according to the Louisville *Evening Post*, there are "253 distilleries which turn out the juice of the corn, but there are only five counties in the State which are thoroughly irrigated by this product," so widely has the privilege of local option been applied to the abolition of saloons. The outside world has been accustomed to think, adds this paper, "that in Kentucky they bring a pitcher of whisky to the dinner-table instead of a pitcher of water, and that the infant Kentuckian draws from his nursing-bottle hand-made sour mash." But times have changed in this famous State, and apparently they are changing just over the border in Tennessee. In this latter State the passing of the Pendleton Bill is hailed by *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville) as "a temperance victory" and by the Chattanooga *Times* as "prohibition madness." Both in and outside of the State this new law is arousing much interest, the comment inspired bearing largely on the rather unique method by which it aims to bring about prohibition. The New York *Tribune* thus explains its *modus operandi:*

"Tennessee, under the Adams law, had statutory prohibition in all the smaller towns. The larger cities, thirteen in number, as we understand it, were excluded from the provisions of this prohibitory law. The new law just passed, called the Pendleton law,



HE'LL NOT DISTURB THE DOVECOTE.
—Williams in the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

IT MIGHT HOLD HIM FOR A WHILE—BUT HE WOULD BE LIKELY TO ACQUIRE A TASTE FOR MORE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

HE KEEPS US GUESSING.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS!
—Kessler in the St. Louis *Republic*.

"WON'T YOU HELP ME CARRY THIS LOAD?"
—Gregg in the Atlanta *Constitution*.

TWO VIEWS OF A RECENT BENEFACTION.

prohibits the granting by the legislature of any new city charters authorizing the sale of liquor. Any of these thirteen cities may surrender its charter and obtain a new one, and by that act 'go dry.'"

Of these thirteen cities those which are satisfied with their present charters, and which do not object to their present liquor-selling systems, are quiet during the discussion of the new law. Memphis, however, and those cities which, like her, desire new charters but do not desire prohibition, are aroused and incensed by its passage. "It is folly of the worst sort to try to force prohibition upon an unwilling community," says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, and in the following protest it presents a common argument against such a step:

"It is pretty well conceded that the people here do not want prohibition, tho they do want to rid the city of the decayed charter. Should they determine to dump the charter overboard, they must take prohibition, according to Senator Pendleton and his measure. Suppose it should come to this. What would happen? Why, the law prescribing prohibition would become the means of further corruption, thus reducing temperance to the condition of a masterless cur inviting the brick-bat from every hand.

"We have Sunday-tippling laws and laws closing saloons at midnight. Are these laws enforced? Are they not breached daily and weekly, and is not the legal violation connived at by the authorities? Does not such connivance breed contempt for law? Does it not introduce all manner of petty graft? Does it not mean that legal license gives place to a species of blackmail levied upon those engaged in the proscribed businesses?

"Augment the prohibition, as under the Pendleton Bill, and will not the disease become the more virulent? If the authorities can not or will not 'cut out' the sale of liquor for one day in the week, is it reasonable to suppose it will be 'cut out' permanently? And if the law insists upon the closed saloon, and the authorities connive at the open bar, what becomes of the fund the saloon should pay to the Commonwealth? Isn't the answer patent? Does not this money, the price of the connived-at sale of liquor, go into individual pockets instead of into the public purse as when the license is legally sold and the traffic legally pursued?"

Knoxville is trying to decide what it does want, and in the ordeal is encountering much internal strife. In this situation the Nashville *American* offers a word of friendly advice:

"If Knoxville thinks it best to abolish her saloons, by all means let her do so. Such an experiment in one of Tennessee's cities would at least serve as an object-lesson. If the experiment should prove a success in Knoxville it would influence action in other cities. If *The American* were proved to be in error it would in no wise regret it. Until it is shown to be in error it will hold to the belief that the policy it has consistently advocated is the wiser policy—saloon extinction in small towns with inadequate police protection, and segregation and heavy taxation in cities."

Of the influence of the abolition of South Carolina's State dispensary upon the temperance question in that State the New York *Evening Post* has this to say:

"The abolition of the South Carolina State dispensary, after an existence of thirteen years, does not retore the saloon to the State. The private liquor-dealer can not conduct his business legally there without a constitutional amendment for his benefit. The local option now provided gives to every county the choice between prohibition and a dispensary of its own, conducted by responsible local officials. There was a way, even under the old law, of keeping the dispensary out of a county, and, tho the process was cumbersome and difficult, as many as fourteen counties, we believe, had taken this action. It is conceded that the first result of the State dispensary repeal will be a large increase in the 'dry' territory. Of Senator Tillman's pet institution, the Charleston *News and Courier*, not, perhaps, an unbiased critic, writes, by way of obituary, that 'for thirteen years it has been the controlling influence in South Carolina, and brought only shame and disgrace to the State.' Pervasive scandals were disclosed by the official investigations of last year, such as to discredit hopelessly this remarkable experiment in dealing with the liquor traffic. If the State must go into trade, it meets difficulties enough without meddling with a business which is of bad repute to begin with."

A NORTH-DAKOTA PROTEST.

DISPATCHES state that in sections of the Northwest the continued fuel famine, coincident with the severest winter weather the country has known in a quarter of a century, has resulted in many deaths from freezing in lonely homesteads and prairie shacks. Settlers north of the North-Dakota boundary are said to have resorted to the following device: Three families merge their effects into one household, thus releasing two buildings, which are immediately torn down and burned as fuel. In other sections the stoves are fed with grain. North Dakota, a chief sufferer under the conditions prevailing, and inclined to blame the railroads for its sufferings, is warned by its Governor, in a letter to the Minneapolis *Journal*, that "getting after the railroads in the newspapers just at this time could not and would not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

make them do more, and at the same time it might irritate the managers, who are now doing all they can." These words of Governor Burke have had a very stimulating effect upon the editor of *The Eddy County Provost*, of New Rockford, N. D. He retorts, in the columns of his own paper:

"Who are these railroads, anyway? Are they our masters that they may do as they please with our existence? Have we not passed the time when the life of the slave was in his master's hands? Irritate the managers! What a warning to the press and the public. This community is settled by people who will take no threats from either the Executive or the railroads, and, if we are not mistaken, the whole State is built on the same lines. If the railroads should see fit to prevent this community from receiving fuel that has been shipped here, and thereby attempt to muzzle our press and public, they would find that it would act like oil on fire. The whole world should know it, regardless of the injury to the State."

To another suggestion of the Governor, that to proclaim to the world its present hardships would frighten immigrants away from the State, *The Provost* answers:

"What of it? If the railroads can not supply the people that are already here, what do we want of more farmers to develop our country? We are plenty here now, unless the roads can handle what grain and stock we raise, and supply us with necessaries that we need. They are not doing business on time, and have never been known to. As with us, they may rest assured that as long as we don't obtain the transportation the people are entitled to there is no power on earth that can muzzle us. We are as independent as the railroads, gentle as the dew but fearless as the sunshine, and we shall continue to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

THE PRESIDENT AS A PRESS CENSOR.

AFTER Canada excluded from her mails newspapers containing detailed reports of the Thaw trial, the President asked the Postmaster-General of the United States to take similar action if the law permitted it. About the same time a member of Congress introduced a resolution that the President be "authorized and empowered to exclude from the mails" all publications containing "the revolting details of this case and others of a similar nature." It is the first time in the history of the country, says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, that "the President of the United States has undertaken publicly to edit its newspapers." This paper goes on to say:

THE THAW JURORS ARE ALLOWED TO READ THE NEWSPAPERS AFTER ALL THAW MATTER HAS BEEN ELIMINATED.
—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

LET THE GILDED YOUTHS BE EXAMINED BEFORE THEY START OUT TO SEE THE WORLD.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"True, he uses the Post-office as the instrument of his power, through the operation of certain statutes, but the form of the request made to the Postmaster-General apparently decides the question in advance. That the action the President proposes to take, if it is legal, is unusual may be judged from the fact that experienced Federal officials do not remember any precedent for it in the past. Under Section 497 of the Postal Law, and under Section 498, which is still broader, as it applies to objectionable matter on envelops, wrappers, or postal-cards, the Post-office authorities act frequently in the censorship of the advertising columns of certain newspapers, and with a power from which there is practically no appeal. Using either of these sections, however, to censor the reading matter in the news columns of the daily papers is, as has been said, without precedent. It amounts in a certain sense to a claim to a right on the part of the Federal Government to edit the newspapers of the country, and conceivably might be used in exciting campaigns to greatly injure political opponents of the Administration, which, under the statute in question, makes itself, through the Post-office Department, the sole judge of what is indecent and therefore inadmissible to the mails."

The proposition to take from the Postmaster-General the authority to exclude indecent matter from the mails and to vest that authority in the President is "foolish and unnecessary," says the New York *Sun*, since "the Federal statute now gives to the Postmaster-General full and adequate authority." Revolting as has been the behavior of a portion of the press, according to the New York *American*, "the situation makes no demand upon President Roosevelt to adopt administrative measures of a Russian kind."

On the other hand, the New York *World*—one of those papers which printed the testimony in full—reminds us that one of the duties of the President is to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and that he is therefore "well within his constitutional rights in raising the issue of whether verbatim reports of the Thaw trial ought to be excluded from the United States mails. *The World* adds:

"It is easy enough to rail at the newspapers for printing stenographic reports of the case, but what ought they to do? Garble the testimony? Suppress the evidence upon which Thaw's life depends? Or print without color and without elaboration the verbatim testimony of the material witnesses, as English newspapers are compelled to do by law, if they undertake to print anything at all?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEWSPAPER DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION AT PANAMA.

A CATECHISM for Panama contractors, devised by the New York *Sun*, asks them what would be their honest opinion of the wisdom or folly of a policy by which "the greatest, most efficient, and most honest of contractors, your Uncle Samuel," turns over the digging of the canal "to a syndicate of little fellows like yourself?" and ends by inquiring, "Are you laughing behind your hat?" Since rumors have circulated freely to the effect that the Administration is face to face with the alternative of rejecting all bids for the construction of the canal by contract, or losing the services of John F. Stevens as chief engineer, a portion of the press urge the Government to pursue the former course and carry to completion the work it has so vigorously begun. Only one paper, as far as we have seen, is convinced that the job can be done more cheaply by private contract. Others ask for further investigation of the question before any action is taken, while yet others turn aside from the main issue, to reprove Stevens for "threatening" the Government with his resignation. Latest reports from the Isthmus state that over half a million yards of earth and rock were removed during January. It is argued that if this record rate can be maintained, the canal will be completed in seven years, and at a cost of at least $7,000,000 less than the lowest estimate of private contractors. Says the Middletown (N. Y.) *Daily Argus*: "The thing that would be eminently satisfactory to the people is for Uncle Sam to build his own canal, do his own contracting, and utilize the engineering skill of West Point army engineers under the commission to prosecute the work." The Boston *Globe* thinks that "no convincing objection" can be brought against this suggestion, since "the men who have been educated at West Point and trained afterward in actual engineering experience repeatedly have proved themselves the peers of any body of engineers on earth." Says the New York *Journal*, which views the matter in the same light:

JOHN F. STEVENS.

He threatens to resign his position as chief engineer if the Government decides to build the canal by private contract.

"Why should this nation place itself at the mercy of private individuals or corporations, and pay them millions for doing public work that it could better and more rapidly do itself? Why have a chief engineer and a large and expensive force organized to dig the canal, a force directly answerable to the Government, only to take the canal out of their hands and turn it over to contractors?

"The wide-spread belief that Thomas F. Ryan is the financial power behind the contractors who seek this work makes the duty of the Government to avoid entanglement with any such combination all the more obvious. Mr. Ryan denies that he is connected with the Oliver company. So long, however, as John B. McDonald is put forward to head the contractors, and so long as Ryan himself is so busy in the foreground, visiting the President and showing his hand in other ways, it will take more than his diplomatic denial to convince.

"But if it is not Ryan it will be somebody else. It is the principle that is wrong. No private individual or corporation should be entrusted with this great undertaking. It is a public service that should be divorced from every suspicion of jobbery."

The Springfield *Republican* is yet another advocate of direct government construction. We read:

"If the men now in charge on the Isthmus are not competent or willing to deal with the work as a strictly government enterprise, then draw upon the army engineers who are all the time conducting extensive enterprises of this general character under the river and harbor appropriations of the Federal Government. It is the opinion of one who has been identified for years with the naval construction service, that the Government should at the outset have turned the canal job over to army engineers instead of civilians who have been so uncertain a factor in the problem. Let us have an end of this whiffling about from one plan to another."

The same paper goes on to analyze and discuss the bid which, among those submitted, appears to be the only one that has an appreciable chance of being accepted. Thus:

"The Oliver bid . . . is 6¾ per cent. of the cost of construction, with a bonus of $100,000 a month or something of that sort by as much as the time of completing the work is shortened under ten years. Therefore, as the case is represented, the gain to the contractors varies directly with the costs to the Government, and with no risk of loss to them. While a premium is put upon expedition in finishing the work, a premium is also put upon extravagance in expenditure within the time limit.

"The Government's estimate of the cost of the work has been $150,000,000, of which $30,000,000 has been expended. If this should prove a correct estimate, the contractors under the Oliver bid would gain some $8,000,000, and, so far as the public has been informed to the contrary, this would be substantially a net gain or compensation for the personal services of the contractors. But Wall Street, which has taken a new interest in the project since the Ryan-McDonald crowd have gone into the Oliver contract, is guessing that the cost will vastly exceed the Government's expectation and may go as high as $350,000,000 additional to previous expenditure, in which case the contract would yield $23,000,000 or more to those back of it. And since the gain to the contractors increases as they are able to increase the cost, why not figure upon a much larger cost to the Government than has been calculated?

"It is a singular performance—this bringing in of a private money-making interest, not to secure economy as well as expedition in the construction under the stimulus of no profit or a loss if there is not economy and expedition, but merely to substitute a private for a public management under the stimulus of making the work as costly as possible. What can possibly be the reason for this? Wherein lies the possibility of any improvement over direct government construction? Very likely important details of the contract lie concealed from the general public. If so, they should be made known. But as matters appear to stand, the Government is making a great mistake. It is giving ground for public suspicion of arranging a great rake-off at the national expense for private interests, and such interests, too, as have become associated in the public mind with the most profitable exploitation of valuable public privileges. Nothing could be better calculated than this to give unpopularity to the canal job and make it a source of endless criticism for the Administration. It would seem to be far better to reject all bids, keep Chief Engineer Stevens and go on with the work under direct government construction."

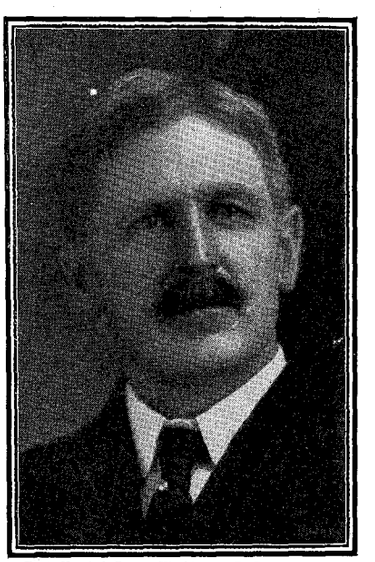


Photo Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

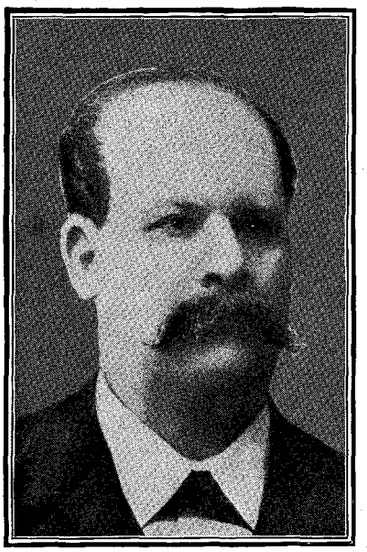
W. J. OLIVER.

His bid for the building of the canal is the lowest submitted, and conforms most closely to the Government's stipulations.

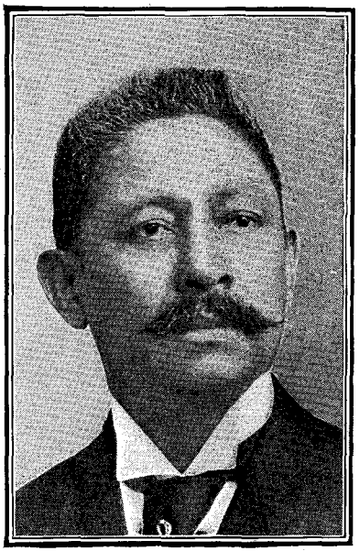
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AVERTING A WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

IN a little more than six months after the war between Guatemala and San Salvador, which concluded in an agreement signed by all of the Central American republics to submit subsequent disputes to arbitration, come rumors of impending war between Nicaragua and Honduras. Following close upon these rumors are reports of a coalition between the United States, Mexico, San Salvador, Costa Rica, and Guatemala to persuade the belligerent republics to come to an amicable understanding. The third chapter is contained in the news columns of the press and reads: "Dispatches have been received at the State Department from President Zelaya of Nicaragua and from President Bunilla of Honduras which are of such a character that the State Department feels that peace is assured and that the matter of arbitrating the differences between Honduras and Nicaragua is merely one of arranging details."



SANTOS J. ZELAYA,
President of Nicaragua.



MANUEL BUNILLA,
President of Honduras.

Heads of the Central-American Republics whose warlike tendencies were quickly overcome by the moral suasion of their sister republics in Central and North America.

Satisfaction is felt by the Detroit *News* "in the feeling that the police beat of the Western continent is better patrolled than it used to be," and the trend of press comment is of this order, congratulatory to North and Central America that the arbitration system is apparently now so developed that there need be little fear of serious warfare among the republics. This leads the press to a consideration of the efficacy of arbitration of wider application. Says the New York *World*, for instance:

"What is there to prevent the great powers of the world, in case of graver conflicts, from exerting their moral influence upon troublesome neighbors? Half the battle for peace would be won if only neutral powers would agree in openly expressing their disapproval of hostilities in advance. Merely on grounds of expediency they would be justified in registering their protest. Nations that plunge into war, like street-brawlers, are a common nuisance and menace."

The New York *Tribune*, on the other hand, sees in this incident evidence of the very limitations of the power of arbitration treaties, and recommends it to the consideration of the members of The Hague tribunal. In summary it remarks:

"It will be observed that this menace of war followed, not preceded, an agreement for arbitration. That circumstance is to be commended to the attention of those who affect to regard a general arbitration treaty as an indispensable and infallible international panacea. These states had agreed to submit their differences to arbitration, but the result of that operation had neither moral nor physical power for self-enforcement. That is not a universal impeachment of arbitration, which is often a beneficent and efficacious process. It is, however, a reminder, perhaps unwelcome, but nevertheless true and pertinent, of the facts that agreements to arbitrate are not always kept and that arbitration does not always or necessarily serve the ends of justice and of peace. There have been, as we have hitherto observed, arbitral verdicts which were open to grave suspicion of partiality and injustice and which, therefore, even while acquiesced in, were regarded with resentment by those whom it would scarcely be too much to describe as their victims; and there have also been some which would not have been accepted but for a recognition of the possibility that physical force might compel their acceptance."

KEEPING CONTROL OF THE COAL-LANDS.

THE recommendation that such coal-lands as still remain in the possession of the people shall be hereafter leased, and not sold, is the chief center of newspaper interest in the President's latest message to Congress, on the urgent need of legislation affecting the different phases of the public-land situation. The prevalence of fraud in public-land entries has predisposed the press in favor of some such plan, and the general comment indorses the President's suggestion. We may expect a cry of "Socialism" from many of the coal companies, says the New York *Evening Mail*, but "their own warrant to raise that cry has been forfeited by the abuses which have led the Administration to take action." The public's case for retaining possession of its lands, adds the same paper, "rests on the same considerations as those which have led the cities to substitute for the policy of granting perpetual franchises the policy of granting terminable franchises." In his message the President argues that it would have been better if some of the Eastern coal-lands had been kept under government control, and urges that we provide in the West "against recurrence of the conditions we deplore in the East." The leasing system, he points out, has been tried with such success in Australia's coal-fields that Australian coal and coke are to-day being sold on the Pacific Coast of both North and South America. In fact, "in all the great coal-producing countries, except Great Britain, coal is being mined under government leases." It is estimated that already about half the total area of high-grade-coal lands in the West is under private control. The President points out that with the remaining 30,000,000 acres of coal-fields reserved and leased by the Government, "there will be ample opportunity to determine, in the near future, which of the two systems will best protect the interests of the people." Among the advantages of the leasing system, he says, it may be fairly claimed that—

"(1) It will facilitate the working, under favorable conditions, of coal-deposits for local markets by miners without large capital, as no land-purchase money would be required, and the small royalties charged would be paid out of the earnings; (2) it will facilitate larger operations, as the leases could be made sufficiently liberal in the matter of time, area, and other conditions, to induce healthy competition and meet all real demands; and yet in all cases the general supervision of the Government could be such as to (3) prevent waste in the extraction and handling of these fuels; (4) the system can be operated in such manner as to prevent the evils of monopolistic control; (5) that it will permit the Government to reserve from general use fuels especially suitable for metallurgical and other special industries; and (6) it will enable the Government to protect the public against unreasonable and discriminating charges for fuel supplies."

The President is "clearly and unqualifiedly in the right," says the Philadelphia *Record*; and the Springfield *Republican* hails his message as "one of the soundest and most admirable he has ever written." The latter paper goes on to say:

"If such a policy had been inaugurated in this country sixty

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

years earlier, there would be to-day far less agitation over the dangers of concentrated wealth and the power of gigantic corporations. It is one of the most exasperating themes, in retrospect, upon which one's mind can dwell, to consider the manner in which the vast mineral treasures of the earth within our national borders have been allowed to slip from the ownership of the whole people into that of a few individuals, without the slightest compensation worthy of the name."

To the President's broad statement that "mineral fuels, like the forests and navigable streams, should be treated as public utilities," *The Journal of Commerce* replies:

"We do not see that fundamentally this abstract principle is any more applicable to coal than to other minerals, to forests than to other natural resources. Logically followed out it might be applied to all natural supplies in the land, but these have been allowed to pass so largely into private ownership and the control of corporations that they can not be retrieved. It may be well for the Government to retain what it still has in its own lands for the present, but the radical need is a better control of private ownership, whereby it shall be made to serve the general well-being instead of being monopolized for the profit of great combinations which virtually levy a tax upon the industries of the country and the subsistence of the people."

BAD MILK AND EPIDEMICS.

WHILE epidemics of typhoid at Philadelphia, Scranton, and Allegheny have been taking their course in comparative quiet, the press of the whole country has been noticing with alarm the spread of two very serious epidemics of scarlet fever and diphtheria in Chicago. In all of these five instances the contamination of the drinking-supply, either of water or of milk, is said to have caused the trouble. In Chicago, where from 300 to 400 new cases have been reported daily, and where the total number afflicted reach the thousands, the situation is considered so serious that 3,500 medical inspectors are trying to prevent the spread of the sickness among the school-children. What attracts most attention from the press is perhaps the proclamation of Dr. C. W. Whalen, the health commissioner, calling upon the people of the city to stop all social functions. A part of this proclamation reads:

"The Commissioner believes that great aid can be rendered the department if people throughout the city will for the time being call off and cancel all social engagements as far as possible. Especially would he ask that all balls, parties, and public gatherings of a social nature be abandoned, say, for the next few weeks.

"It is well understood that contagion is spread by the intermingling of people. With the cooperation already secured on the part of the transportation lines in disinfecting their cars and cleansing them, the danger from travel has perhaps been reduced to a minimum.

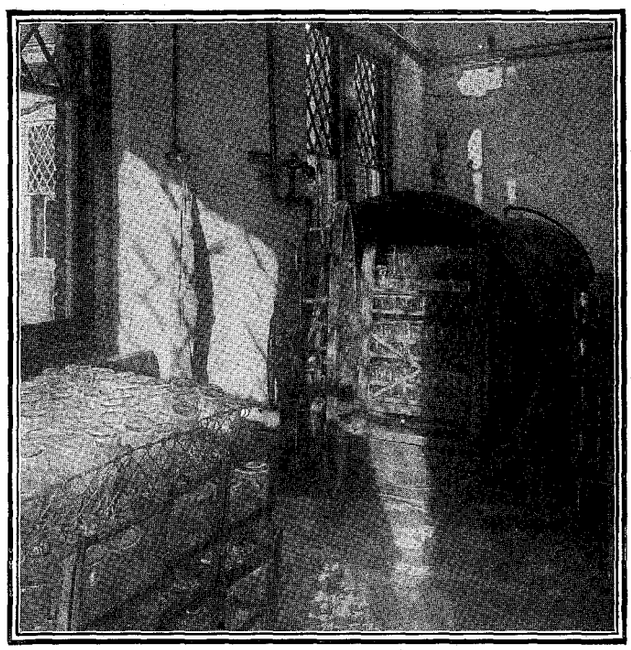
"But the gathering together in buildings, halls, and residences of crowds of people is of course at the present time a source of danger."

While this appeal is taken as indicating the gravity of the situation, the measures which it proposes are almost ridiculed by some of the press, which seem to regard them as little better than an ounce of cure, where, instead, very stringent methods of prevention should have been, and should now be, adopted. Says the New York *Times*:

"It is decidedly disquieting to notice the importance ascribed in the Chicago dispatches to an appeal for the abandonment by the people of 'social gatherings.' That is well enough as a minor measure; but what use is it to refrain from going to 'parties' when it is declared unnecessary to put any restrictions on schools, theaters, and churches?

"The whole idea of general quarantine, however, is out of date and discredited. It is the individual case that needs strict attention, and most of all should there be investigation of the cause—that is, of the sources—of infection. Their removal is the first step toward safety. This is not as easy with diphtheria as with typhoid, but, fortunately, the former disease, terrible as it is, can be much more easily cured than the latter. Less is really known about scarlet fever than about typhoid and diphtheria, and opinions still differ widely as to the nature of its contagion, but the treatment is fairly well established, and great epidemics of it are nearly unpardonable."

It is said that shipments of milk from a town in Wisconsin which had numerous scarlet-fever cases were responsible for the origin of the epidemic in Chicago. The conditions which permit such shipments are vigorously scored, and it is hoped by the press that the new State Pure-Food Bill, now pending in the Legislature,



STERILIZING BOTTLES AT A TEMPERATURE OF 240° F., ON A MODEL DAIRY-FARM NEAR NEW YORK.

will remedy them. The Chicago *News* admits that bad milk is sold in the city, but points out the helplessness of the authorities under present laws. Says this paper:

"Impure milk is being supplied to the people of the cities of Illinois. Herman E. Schuknecht, Assistant State Food Commissioner, recently told the State dairymen, in their convention, that over 30 per cent. of the milk sold in the cities was unfit for human food because of the insanitary conditions under which it was handled. He based his assertion on the results of an investigation made last summer of the milk supply in thirty-five cities. In every city milk was being sold 'from unclean and insanitary cans and vessels.' Both as to uncleanliness and as to adulteration with formaldehyde, which was found to be common, the Illinois law provides no practical relief. The food commissioner complains that for the enforcement of sanitary conditions in the production and handling of milk it is now necessary to show a court that the existing state of affairs in each case is dangerous to the public health."

From the plight of Chicago the press of New York draw ammunition for the fight for pasteurization of milk which they are waging almost unanimously as against Health Commissioner Darlington's attempt to increase the number of dairy inspectors. "Inspection," says the New York *Evening Mail*, "is a post-mortem cure for deadly infection," while "pasteurization is a quick, direct, and thoroughly efficacious method of purifying milk and making it absolutely safe." The Brooklyn *Eagle* thus discusses the New York situation:

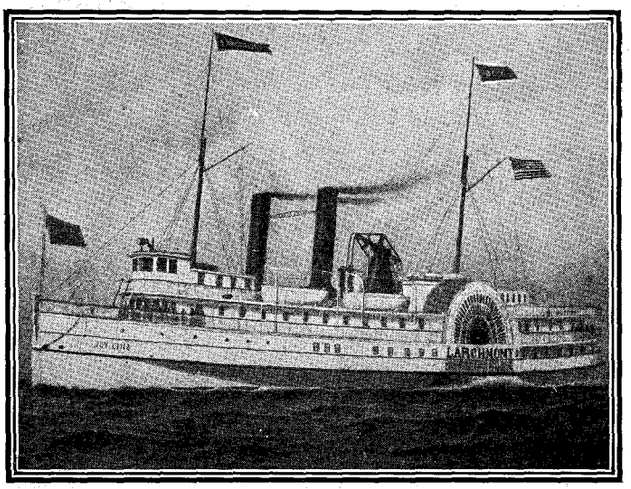
"To provide uninterrupted, that is, daily, inspection of all dairies would cost about $10,000,000 annually. To pasteurize all milk used here would cost less than $3,000,000 a year. The vast difference in expense would seem to be the strongest argument in favor of the pasteurizing method, which would not only kill

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

scarlet-fever germs, but also destroy the germs of typhoid and diphtheria, that are carried in milk as easily as the germs of scarlet fever."

THE LESSON OF THE "LARCHMONT" DISASTER.

"CONGRESS, and only Congress, is responsible for those frozen bodies in Long Island Sound." This is the comment of the Philadelphia *Press* on the *Larchmont* disaster, in which a passenger steamer, rammed by a schooner on a starlit winter night, sank within ten minutes of the collision, sacrificing more than 150 lives. "What was the inspection which gave



THE "LARCHMONT,"

Which sank in Long Island Sound almost immediately after colliding with a coal schooner. Passengers and crew, she had on board nearly 200 human beings. Of these 18 survived.

license for the carriage of hundreds of human lives to a craft which was split in two and sunk in ten minutes?" asks the Boston *Journal*. "It is imperative," exclaims the Albany *Journal*, "that vessels not equipped with watertight compartments be barred from the coastwise passenger traffic"; while the Wilmington *Every Evening* demands "a radical reform in the construction of vessels that carry passengers, no matter what lines they may be employed upon." The many tragic features of this accident, together with certain questions of immediate responsibility, largely overshadow for the present the broader lesson to be read. But we have met with no assertion that the safety of steamboat passengers on the Sound is adequately provided for. Says the New York *World*, discussing what it calls "manslaughter by neglect":

"Twenty years have revolutionized the Atlantic passenger service and made it much more safe. Why do our excursion and coastwise steamboats remain a menace to passengers? Will Congress again adjourn without taking any action to safeguard life?"

There is no excuse, the same paper adds, for the lawmakers' neglect which permits such boats to ply. Had the *Larchmont* been supplied with watertight bulkheads, asserts the New York *American*, "a collision could not have sunk her." It adds:

"These wholesale murders occur because the proprietors of steamboats find it cheaper to kill people than to provide safe vessels. And the Government goes on permitting them to do business on this homicidal basis.

"The reason the Government, national, State, and municipal, allows profit to be held as of higher importance than life and limb is that the public does not insist on being properly protected."

Congress will do nothing, says the Philadelphia *Press*, because "the vessel-owners dominate the Congressional committees." "The rule the Government goes on, it would seem," says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, "is that, in event of accident, half the persons aboard a boat have to drown anyway." "Are there many more steamboats like the *Larchmont?*" asks the Washington *Star*, which goes on to say:

"The *Slocum* horror disclosed the shameful inadequacy of the Federal steamboat inspection with reference to fire prevention on board passenger-carrying vessels. It is believed—at least it is hoped—that the shocking revelations of that tragedy have caused a permanent reform. But now comes this Block Island disaster, with the loss of many scores of lives, to suggest that the service is still in need of revision.

"If the steamer *Larchmont* is a type of a large class of passenger boats now plying the waters of the United States, operating legally, the statutes should immediately be amended to require the retirement of all such shells. They should be eliminated, not by the comparatively slow but appallingly costly process of collision, fire, and grounding, but by the swift course of the law, aimed at the establishment of a high standard of structural efficiency in accord with the methods and in utilization of the materials of to-day. There is time for action at this session of Congress. It should be employed to the end at least of taking the first step in the direction of removing from passenger service the old wooden hulks that now menace thousands of lives daily despite their bravery of paint and gold leaf."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE virtues of resignation are not even yet sufficiently appreciated in Albany.—*New York World.*

THO in the illuminating business, the Standard Oil Company's motto is: "Keep it dark."—*Chicago News.*

THE continued excessive imports of diamonds indicate a brilliant future for our country.—*New York Commercial.*

BESIDES the United States, the only great nation permitting women to work in factories at night is Russia.—*Chicago News.*

NOW, that it is to be investigated, the Lumber Trust may be sorry it did not leave more tall timber to take to.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE sooner the manufacturers come to believe that the anti-child-labor agitation isn't child's play, the better.—*Atlanta Journal.*

JAPAN is to launch seven new war-ships this year. Another coo from the cote of the dove of peace is plainly audible.—*Los Angeles Express.*

THE new American school geographies should give the definition of island as a body of land entirely surrounded by Japanese.—*New York Commercial.*

OVER in Spain a good many people are afraid the talk about a war between Japan and the United States is without foundation.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT is rumored in Washington that Congressmen are helping the sufferers for fuel by franking the congressional records with the Tillman speeches in them.—*Atlanta Journal.*

INDIANA legislators are planning to reduce railroad passenger rates to two cents a mile. Since they have had to pay their own way they know how it is themselves.—*Chicago News.*

THE Gaekwar of Baroda is reported to be thinking of hiring an American as his personal adviser. It would be gratifying if he would take Chancellor Day.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

EXCURSIONS to Canada this month will be more enjoyable than ever before. The Dominion post-office has forbidden the publication of Thaw-case testimony.—*New York Evening Mail.*

NEBRASKA is the latest State to fall into line with anti-pass legislation. Soon it will be possible for a person of influence to ride from ocean to ocean and pay full fare all the way.—*Chicago News.*

A BOY in New Jersey opened a burglar-proof safe with a hairpin and took the money it contained. Which of the New Jersey trusts has secured him for its president is not announced.—*Chicago News.*

SENATOR RAYNER aroused little attention to his recital of Mr. Roosevelt's past usurpation of authority. Everybody is too busy trying to guess what the next usurpation of authority will be.—*New York World.*

THE "unmarried ladies of the town of Wakefield" have petitioned the Massachusetts legislature to chloroform all bachelors over forty. Of course, if they don't propose without anesthetics.—*New York Evening Mail.*

IF the debarring of newspaper reporters from the legislative halls in Albany has its usual effect, the public will soon know more inside facts about lawmaking in New York than it ever dreamed of.—*Cleveland Leader.*

DR. WYLIE, in his latest exposure of the things we must not eat and drink, says "we must keep our cells limpid." If we heeded everything we hear about food, we should soon have to keep them padded.—*New York Evening Mail.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT.

MORE JAPANESE VIEWS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO QUESTION.

ALTHO the Japanese press have been protesting vigorously against the discriminative measure taken by the San Francisco authorities with regard to the Japanese children, the tone of the comment has been singularly pacific. Indeed, it is a peculiar phenomenon that while American newspapers have been bristling with bellicose rumors and alarming news, their Japanese contemporaries have never showed a sign of deviating from the traditional and friendly course which the insular nation has long maintained toward the Republic. Without, however, dwelling upon countless comments daily appearing in Japanese newspapers, we may draw attention to certain notable articles in the January issue of the Tokyo monthly, *Taiyo*.

The editor of the *Taiyo* seems to give expression to the general sentiment of the Japanese nation when he says:

"As the situation in San Francisco becomes more complicated, our sympathy with President Roosevelt and the American nation as a whole grows deeper; and we feel that this unfortunate incident, instead of lessening our friendly feeling toward America, rather draws us closer to that nation, which first introduced us to the world's comity. And yet we can not help being disgusted with the blind bigotry displayed by a certain portion of the very nation which we deeply respect. Paradoxical as it may sound it is nevertheless true that at present America is at once our friend and our antagonist. Certainly we are placed in an extremely embarrassing position."

UNCLE SAM—"This is getting serious." —*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

ROOSEVELT (to American and Japanese antagonists)—"Here, you fellows, don't you remember that I got the Nobel Peace prize?" —*Pasquino* (Turin).

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF THE WAR-SCARE.

Commenting on the President's message, the editor modestly remarks: "We are somewhat embarrassed that this comparatively small question of the education of our children at San Francisco should have become the cause of any serious apprehension on the part of the Americans and that their Chief Executive should be prompted to recommend that the laws of the United States be so amended as to give the central Government the power to protect the rights of aliens under treaties." The editor, however, thinks that the revision of the Constitution in accordance with the recommendation of the President would be highly effectual in improving America's relationship with foreign countries. It is hardly necessary to add that the editor does not miss the opportunity to express his enthusiastic admiration for Mr. Roosevelt's courage in saying, without hesitation, what he considers to be just and fair.

Dr. K. Hatoyama, at one time a member of the Cabinet and at present a member of the House of Representatives, discusses this question from a jurist's point of view, for he is one of the most prominent jurists in Japan. His view resembles that of ex-Secretary Olney. "It is open to question," he says, "whether the right of education is included in the rights of residence which are guaranteed to the Japanese subjects in America by the American-Japanese treaty of commerce. I, for one, do not feel warranted in asserting that the provisions of Article 1 of that treaty accord us the right to have our children educated in the schools provided for the American children." As long as the Japanese children are not absolutely denied the privileges of education, the rights of residence, Dr. Hatoyama believes, are not violated. Continuing he observes:

"If this interpretation be right, the Administration at Washington can not be held responsible for the discriminative measure adopted by the San Francisco educational authorities. Hence, this question is, in its true nature, a question not between the Washington and Tokyo governments, but between a small portion of the Americans and the Japanese people. From which it follows that for the solution of this question we can not rely upon diplomatic means alone. If the Californians do not recede from their present position, we may be justified in resorting to some means which would counteract the effect of such steps as they have taken against us."

Dr. K. Tomidzu, professor of Roman law at the Imperial University at Tokyo, believes that the anti-Japanese movement in America, recently started with fresh vigor, is a natural result of Japan's rapid rise to power, which has aroused a sense of uneasiness among foreign nations. While regarding the segregation of the Japanese children in San Francisco as a grave insult to Japan's honor, the professor does not yet despair of the amicable settlement of this question. He does not doubt the sincerity of the President and the overwhelming majority of the American people in their expressions of sympathy for Japan. At the same time he cautions those optimists who are inclined to think that the anti-Japanese movement will soon end. He declares that the trouble will recur with every election campaign in America. The professor thinks that to solve this question ultimately, and decisively, Japan must take a firm stand. It will be remembered that Dr. Tomidzu is one of those seven professors who, before the opening of the late war, had vigorously urged the Japanese Government to take decisive steps against the aggression of Russia.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MENACE OF CHINA.

IS China to be a threat to Europe as a warlike or as a commercial power? This is a question much mooted in Europe and the East. That China is already a "yellow peril" to Russia is one of the stock themes of the Russian reactionary press. The influence of Japan's success in the late war has fired China with wonderful enthusiasm, as is reflected in the statements of the Far-East journals. China has an army whose evolutions have been the admiration of the Russian officers who were sent to witness them, and the proximity of the two great nations of Eastern Europe and Asia, with a common boundary-line and a population having much of racial similarity, are circumstances which seem to afford ground for what the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) says in the following editorial utterance, which appears under the title "A Future Threat":

"The Russian officers who were present at the recent maneuvers of Chinese troops in the neighborhood of Chang-te-fu in the Ho-Nan province declare that it is impossible not to wonder at the

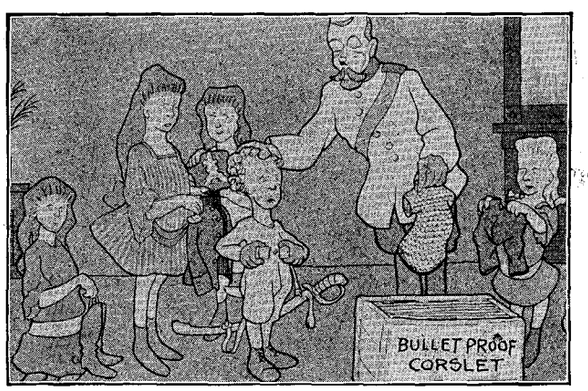
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

progress which the Chinese army has made. It is true that the engineers and the cavalry are not of the same high standard as the infantry, which is incomparable. The discipline is wonderfully good, and to all appearance discipline is in the very blood of the Chinese soldiers."

The Russian newspaper comments in the following terms on this opinion of the six Russian officers sent to witness the evolutions at Chang-te-fu:

"We must consider where we stand. Up to the present we have overlooked the fact that the Chinese are very busy colonizing the Russo-Chinese frontier over a front of 9,000 versts. There now begins for us a new era in our relations with the greatest power in Asia."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Kobé), after consulting "a Russian functionary of high rank" who has had ten years' intercourse with Chinese government officials, comes to the conclusion that China is indeed a real menace to Europe as well as to America, and specifically to Russia, who longs for the exploitation of her rich territory. It is in the domain of commerce, not of war, however, that the Government at Peking seems likely to loom large in the history of the world. The Chinese are not only too civilized and humane to do anything but hate war, we are told, but they can not contemplate military maneuvers



THE FIRST UNIFORM OF THE RUSSIAN CROWN PRINCE.
NICHOLAS—"The chief thing, my son, is to take this; wear it like a brave soldier day and night." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

as anything more than a spectacle, a sort of Pyrrhic dance, from which the idea of slaughter is altogether excluded. *The Japan Chronicle's* Russian authority gives the following reasons for this view:

"(1) The Chinese are reorganizing their troops, it is true, but they do not teach them to shoot because this is very expensive and does not give any immediate show.

"(2) The arms are of different patterns and there is not sufficient ammunition.

"(3) The Chinese officers, even those of the highest rank, are ill-instructed in their profession.

"(4) The new schools for the education of officers will undoubtedly impart a certain amount of military education to their pupils, but as the officers are not well paid and are not regarded with respect, the graduates from these schools will as a rule prefer, on leaving them, to join the civil service or to become merchants. I know military schools that were started six or seven years ago, but they have given the army very few permanent officers because once the young men who enter them learn a little English or German and discover that they can make ten times as great an income in commerce as in the military service, the natural and traditional bent of the Chinese toward commerce leads them almost invariably to choose sooner or later a commercial career."

The "self-respecting Celestials despise the military profession," the "army is very unpopular in China"; and "war is looked upon as very barbarous," adds this authority. He says that even the Manchuria railroad has not been a success, for "Russians can not colonize Manchuria or compete in commerce with the Chinamen." He concludes with the following statement:

"In war the Chinese may never become great, but in commerce they will even become a danger to Europe. China has ceased to be for the European merchant and concessionaires the happy hunting-ground it used to be. Before the Russo-Japanese war it was not so difficult for a European to get a concession; now it is quite impossible. . . . . .

"China is now doing her best to bring about the abolition of extraterritoriality, and already the day of the European trader in the treaty port is past. With their growing knowledge of Western business methods, with their own extraordinary business capacity, with their gilds and organizations whose power was first shown to the world on the occasion of the American boycott, the Chinese merchants have practically won the fight. Most of the wealth of Shanghai is already in their hands."

THROWING A JONAH OVERBOARD IN HUNGARY.

A CURIOUS light is thrown upon the present rickety condition of Hungarian politics by the fact that the coalition ministry of Dr. Wekerle has recently run the risk of being "blown up," to use Francis Kossuth's expression, by the alleged corruption of one of its members. The resignation of this member, Mr. Geza Polonyi, Minister of Justice, could alone prevent the immediate exposure, says the *Humanité* (Paris), of "a band of grafters and crooks who in the name of patriotism have been betraying the gallant people of Hungary." This unfortunate incident comes at a time when Hungary is on the eve of attaining many reforms through the instrumentality of the Wekerle ministry (as described in THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 26, p. 126), and the opposition are hailing it with delight.

The grave accusations brought against Mr. Polonyi appear in the *Magyar Szo* (Budapest) and are given below. A curious political wrinkle in the affair is the fact that while the charges are made by Zoltan Lengyel, a prominent member of the Independence party, the party itself is supporting the accused Polonyi, in the hope of thus bringing embarrassment or even downfall to the ministry. Mr. Lengyel declares:

"I hold myself in readiness to prove the crimes charged against you in the following indictments:

"1. You have been guilty of receiving embezzled funds.
"2. You have actually joined in an act of robbery.
"3. You have perjured yourself in a court of justice.
"4. You have acted as agent for a disreputable resort.
"5. You have been guilty of blackmail.
"6. You have abused your position as deputy and municipal councilor for the sake of reaping illegal and scandalous profit.

"I am anxious to prove my charges, and desire that for this purpose you will call me to the bar of justice."

Dr. Wekerle, in consultation with Emperor Francis Joseph, decided on demanding Polonyi's resignation, which has been already promised. Anything, say the ministerial organs, to avoid the scandal of a lawsuit with a minister still in office in the Hungarian ministry. But while even this compromise is not certain to save the ministry and to avoid the relapse of Hungary into a condition of semirevolution, it is of the utmost importance that Jonah be thrown overboard, the ship of state saved, and the reforms already promised be carried out, says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). To quote:

"The tide of suspicion has now risen to the neck of the Minister of Justice; he may be treated tenderly, but all hope of rescuing him is past. And now the Wekerle ministry must earnestly set about the vindication of its own claims, and the maintenance of the Coalition. The suffrage reform to which the Coalition has pledged itself must at once be carried out. This takes priority of all other measures. Polonyi may go, but the ministry remains, and at any rate the fire must be localized. It is quite possible that Hungary may see the ex-Minister of Justice turn up in the ranks of the Opposition, a fitting Cave of Adullam for such political bankrupts."

The difficulty is not yet over, and the ministry is still in peril,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

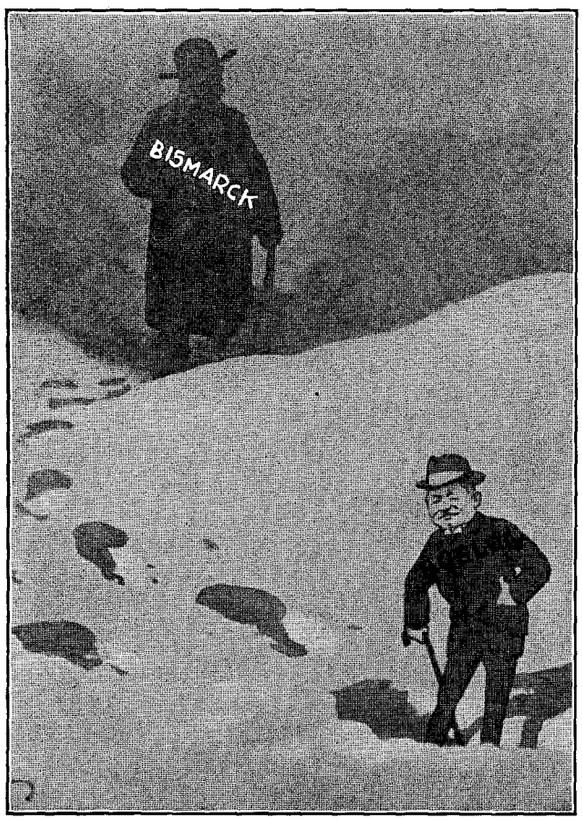
thinks the *Fremden Blatt* (Vienna), because Polonyi has supporters not only in the Opposition, the Independence party, but also in the Coalition party. Thus:

"There are two separate groups, at this present moment, not only in the Coalition, but also in the Independence party. These consist of the supporters and the opponents of Polonyi. They are divided not by political prepossession only, but by sympathy or antipathy toward the Minister of Justice. The main point is not merely to silence the heated discussions which have arisen on this subject between the two groups. It must be realized that circumstances may arise which will result in nullifying the provisional decision which the ministry has arrived at in considering this affair. The absurd idea that the government party comprizes or at least can override the whole parliament is certain to cause dissension. The slightest circumstance may bring things to an acute stage, and our verdict on the whole matter is that the golden age of the Coalition is now forever a thing of the past."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS TAKE THEIR DEFEAT.

DEFEAT at the polls does not seem in the least to have staggered the Social Democrats of the Reichstag and their adherents in the press. That their serenity is not mere affectation may be seen from the arguments they put forth in support of their hopefulness. According to the *Neue Gesellschaft* (Berlin), the brilliant weekly organ of Dr. Heinrich Braun and Lily Braun, their party was only weak at the polls because it was outnumbered by a flood of the hitherto "non-voters." "Michel," the peasant, is represented in the cartoons of the comic papers as being roused from his sleep in bed by von Buelow, and called upon to "wake up and vote." The number of Socialist votes was not less than formerly, but more, says the journal mentioned. But it is no use to deny the terrible rout which the party of Bebel and Singer encountered on January 25. To quote:

"We have met with a crushing reverse. Only a bad commander, when defeated in battle, will attempt to deny it, or try to deceive others with regard to his losses. Yet the considerable increase in the number of votes cast for us does something to lessen the regret over seats which we have failed to win. Never yet has the Social Democracy seemed so much alive to the fact that they must struggle hard for political power, and it is especially to-day that this power must be obtained by means of predominance in Parliament. The degree of influence which we are to exercise over the country is always to be measured by the number of our representatives in the Reichstag. But while we are much weaker in Parliament than we formerly were, and an overwhelming majority of the Reichstag will carry their own measures over our heads, or in spite of our opposition, we still cherish the hope of exercising, by means of a stalwart minority, a significant political influence over the fortunes of the country. The appeal which has been made to and answered by hitherto uninterested voters gives us the best reason for hoping that by the training in political life which these will receive, through their exercise of their civil rights, and their experience of the coming Reichstag, the Social Democracy will at last reap a rich harvest from the results of the last campaign. This is all the more probable when we take into consideration the coming agrarian crisis, and the active propaganda which we are carrying on among our opponents."



BUELOW—"Well, well, I didn't know how big a man I was until I began to follow in his footsteps."
—*Jugend* (Munich).

OVER.

THE KAISER—"The old horse did that well—I have a clear course now!"
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

This optimistic tone is even more apparent when the writer undertakes to explain the triumph of the Liberals and Conservatives. He says:

"The comparative insignificance of our present disaster will be seen, and a successful activity in remedying it aroused, if we examine carefully into its causes.

"It certainly was not that the people at the polls were hypnotized by the swashbuckler patriotism of colonial visionaries, or by the unscrupulous and blatant trade agitation carried on by the firm of Dernburg & Company in every district where a Social Democrat or a Centrum candidate was nominated. The millions which the German people had been called upon to sacrifice to the colonies spoke much more clearly than the finest illustrated pamphlets or gaudy transparencies which were everywhere in evidence. Had the Imperial Chancellor uttered no other election cry than 'Down with the Hottentots!' his dream of victory had remained unrealized. But he identified himself with the imperial and aristocratic party which was opposed to Socialism, and his followers, bellowing 'Down with the Party of Destruction!' roused the very dullest and stupidest members of the *bourgeoisie* from their political lethargy."

The *bourgeoisie* was indeed stung to fury by the misrepresentations of Buelow's agents. In the words of Dr. Braun:

"The long-exploded fairy-tales about us were revived and disseminated, every method of calumny received the seal of imperial sanction, and the basest instincts of the populace were stimulated into fury against us. In this contest of votes the banners of our adversaries were carried by the twin fomenters of reaction, selfishness and groundless panic. These influences we had hitherto too easily vanquished, and had snapt our fingers at the vile campaign

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

methods of the imperial coterie. We were simple enough to believe that the *bourgeoisie* were not such fools as to be caught by this trickery. We were, in fact, convinced that in a day when the most enlightened of mankind recognize the claims of Socialism, not a single person could be found who would look upon us as the offscouring of our race, not worthy even to bear the name of Germans."

But Socialism will grow in spite of ostracism, and earnestness and sincerity will render it invincible. Thus:

"The very outlawry with which we are visited simply welds us closer together. Our triumph over the misguided masses will never be complete, however, until we let them see over and over again that the irresistible might of the Socialistic idea can not be impaired by the vicissitudes of historic events, through which, indeed, its vitality is rather intensified. The combination of unsparing self-criticism and the deepest enthusiasm can alone avail us in attaining this end. Let us learn the lesson of our recent defeat, let it be a new incentive to more energetic effort. Every man should start out stronger from a stroke of misfortune, and so should we start out from election day itself with the cry, 'Wo to the conquerors!'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FRENCH REPROOF OF GERMAN BADNESS.

GERMANY and France are two neighbors whose gardens are separated by a low fence, and each can look into the domain of the other, criticize, praise or blame the condition of the flower-beds. Those who are admitted to the inner chambers of either neighbor will hear sad stories of the other. Each has at heart the improvement and reformation of the poor wretch next door and discusses his failings with an eagerness which ordinary pity or sympathy could never excite. To put the matter in plain unfigurative English, the Germans for many years, according to E. Reybel in *La Revue* (Paris), have spoken with deep disdain of the corruption which prevails in France. The chauvinistic section of the press beyond the Rhine have gloated over French scandals, such as the Panama business and the Dreyfus affair. According to these virtuous organs, says this writer, the French people, and especially the *bourgeoisie*, are completely degraded, sadly immoral, and utterly incapable of making any headway against the vice which flaunts itself on all sides, both in private and public life. Germany, on the contrary, is represented by German writers as the last refuge of virtue and honor. Germany is indeed the birthplace of the virtues, which are always stamped with the German brand. Thus our attention is directed to German honesty, German fidelity, German loyalty, and even German chastity. "Nevertheless," remarks Mr. Reybel sternly, "those who know Germany, in its private and public life, must feel that the praises lavished upon her by these writers are scarcely merited."

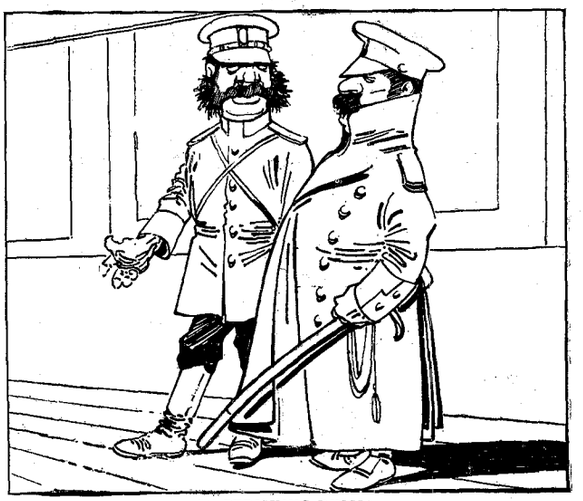
He then proceeds to show that the critics of France have no monopoly of vituperation, by making an arraignment of the political, military, and social life beyond the Rhine that might almost frighten all the Germans out of Germany or at the very least turn them all into pessimists on the spot. First of all, Germany is utterly wanting in statesmen of any distinction. He particularizes as follows:

"The newspapers, even the most moderate of them, in Germany complain bitterly of the mediocrity which characterizes their contemporary political and parliamentary leaders. The great leaders have indeed utterly disappeared, unless we may except Bebel. No great European parliament is so stamped with mediocrity as the German Reichstag, where second-rate politicians, vulgar intriguers, and ambitious demagogs are most prominent. The *personnel* of the Government is not intellectually superior to its parliamentary representatives. The Chancellor of the Empire, Prince von Buelow, is a fluent and graceful orator, a clever and agreeable society man, a diplomat deficient neither in subtlety nor tact; but he is no statesman. He is a man of merely third-rate ability, without breadth of view, who is satisfied with retaining a make-shift predominance from day to day. Most of the other ministers, secretaries, and under-secretaries of state are very ordinary men, so many dummies hoisted by chance to the summit of power."

We learn further from this unflattering writer that the German Parliament was made by Bismarck the slave of the Government by bribes in some shape or other, such as the elevation of the members' relatives to judicial or administrative office. He cites the case of Mr. Roeren, who recently attacked Colonial Director Dernburg, as an example of the way in which parliamentary independence is treated by the Government. To quote:

"The successors of Bismarck have continued that statesman's corrupt practises. The Reichstag elected in 1903 contained more than one hundred functionaries and almost all belonged to the government majority, not to count the numerous deputies who were held under the strict control of the military authorities as officers of reserves. There were also numerous ecclesiastics elected over whom the Government could exercise pressure. Under these conditions it is easy to see that the Imperial Government has the deputies under its thumb. The case of Roeren, deputy of the Center, is quite to the point. Some weeks ago in the Reichstag Mr. Roeren violently attacked Mr. Dernburg, the new Colonial Director, and certain of his subordinates. This altercation between Roeren and Dernburg brought on the conflict between the Center and the Government, which resulted in a crisis ending in the dissolution of the Reichstag. Immediately afterward the official *Kölnische Zeitung* demanded that Mr. Roeren be prosecuted and punished as a judge of the Courts of Appeal at Cologne. His parliamentary immunity made it impossible for him to be prosecuted directly by the Government, and a subordinate functionary of the state was detailed to attack him by a legal action in a civil court. Such were the steps taken to punish a man who was a government functionary as well as a deputy, merely because he opposed with excessive energy the proposals of the powers that be."

The support which the Center has so long given to the Government was bought from them by government patronage, the writer confides to his readers, and he enlarges on this point at some length, concluding his article with disclosures of specific scandals in the colonial, police, and other administrations. The debauchery and extortion of Mr. Jesko de Puttkammer as Governor of Cameroon; the cruelties of Dr. Karl Peters, and his immoralities in East Africa; Mr. Horn, the profligate and extortionate Governor of Togo, and finally the exploits of Puttkammer, Tippelskisch, and Podbielski, "the intimate friend of William II.," all come under his lash. He devotes a column to the dissolute life and improvidence of the army and to the court scandals, which even assail the highest name in the land. The whole article is a good example of the Gallic *revanche* realized on paper.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



IN PERISHING RUSSIA.

"Ah, this moment the people are dying of cold!"
"Thanks be to heaven for that. The winter is an excellent ally of the autocracy." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

FIREWORKS WITHOUT FIRE.

A RECENT striking invention for electric display illumination produces many firework effects by the use of jets of steam on which powerful colored search-lights cast their beams. This "electric steam color-scintillator," as it has been named, which is the invention of an illuminating engineer in Lynn, Mass., is described by L. I. Harris in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, February 2). Says Mr. Harris:

"This device consists of a bank of powerful naval electric-light projectors or search-lights, arranged in such a manner that the rays of light can be projected in any desired direction, on jets of steam, which are emitted from a series of iron pipes located at a suitable distance and elevation from the projectors. These projectors vary in capacity and are of different sizes, varying in diameter from about 12 to 30 inches. The former are directed so as to illuminate the jets of steam where they issue from the pipes, while the larger projectors are pointed upward and cast their light upon the great banks of rolling steam, extending like a canopy above the jets. Mounted in front of each of the projectors are large rotating gelatin screen-disks of various colors.

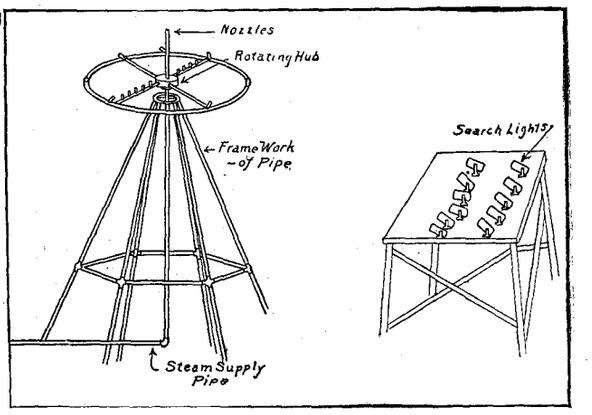
"The steam is generated in a portable steam-boiler of any desired capacity, set about 50 or 100 feet from the projector platform, this distance, however, depending upon the relative elevation of the steam-nozles to the projectors. The steam is forced through ordinary iron pipes of sufficient strength to withstand about 50 to 75 pounds pressure per square inch, which are placed near to or directly over the boiler, to which they are connected in such a manner that the steam is forced through several openings or nozles. Some of these nozles are inserted in vertical and horizontal pipes, which are stationary, while others are placed on a circular structure of pipework arranged to revolve by flexible attachment. All of them, however, are located on the extreme top of the structure, and above the steam-boiler."

By manipulation of the projectors and the gelatin disks it is possible to imitate cloud illumination, and to reproduce closely all the beauty of the natural rainbow and sunset. Sunbursts, pinwheels, water-wheels, snow-storms, and various other effects can also be produced, as shown in the accompanying illustrations, as well as may be done without coloring. The writer goes on:

"Objects can be made to appear or to disappear almost instantaneously, while, on the other hand, they can be made to appear as tho dawning and fading, in a most ethereal manner. This can be appreciated while observing a great American flag about 50 feet square subject to these changes. It is expected that flags of every nation will be exhibited this year at the Jamestown Exposition in this novel manner. The successful operation of this device depends largely upon the artistic taste and originality of the operator, for the way in which the colors blend with and succeed one another is due to the operator's skill.

"The most necessary operating condition is a clear atmosphere. From the viewpoint of outdoor illumination, this device may be regarded as entirely unique; and it will probably be the most admired of all the illuminating attractions at the Tricentennial Exposition, at Jamestown, Va.

"The beauties of these superbly lighted banks of clouds will be

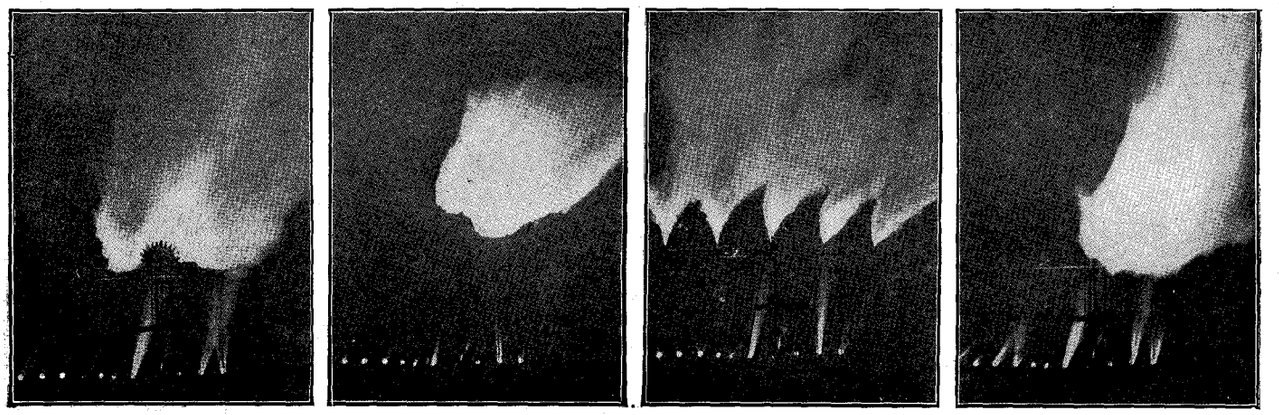


ARRANGEMENT OF ELECTRIC STEAM COLOR-SCINTILLATOR.

enhanced by the fact that the eyes of the spectator will be shielded from the glare of the arc and other lamps. All the arcs and the 200,000 incandescent lamps will be hidden from view, and the exposition will appear as if lighted from some unknown source."

CHICAGO DRAINAGE AND THE LEVEL OF THE GREAT LAKES.

THE possibility that the new outlet of discharge for the Great Lakes provided by the Chicago Drainage Canal might unduly lower their level and possibly affect the falls of Niagara has bothered many people ever since the inception of that enterprise. The canal was projected and carried through without saying "by your leave" to the Federal Government, but the restraining hand of Uncle Sam has already been felt in the matter. The canal was built to carry 10,000 cubic feet a second, but it has been restricted to less than half this amount by the War Department on account of the danger of a swift current in the Chicago River. The river is now to be enlarged to give it greater capacity, but the International Waterways Commission, a body representing our own Government and that of Canada, as jointly interested in the Great Lakes, has just issued a report recommending that a discharge of more than 10,000 cubic feet be prohibited under any conditions. This will be enough to insure the projected waterway to the Mississippi, by way of the canal, but by no means enough to take care of all the Chicago sewage. The city has grown greatly since the canal was first planned, and the commission advises against using



FAN NOZLE. SUNBURST NOZLE. FIVE PLUMES. REVOLVING-WHEEL NOZLE.

SOME ILLUMINATING EFFECTS OBTAINED WITH DIFFERENT FORMS OF THE STEAM COLOR-SCINTILLATOR.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the waterway for the drainage of the Calumet-River district, which it thinks should purify its own sewage and then discharge, as of old, into the lake. Thus a part, at least, of the city would seem to be confronted with the same conditions that led to the building

From "Harper's Weekly." Copyrighted, 1907, by Harper & Bros.

AN ARIZONA HOME

Built on irrigated soil formerly bare sand and stone.

of the canal, and without prospect of relief, since drawing more water from the lake is regarded as inexpedient by the International Commission. An article in *Engineering News* (New York, January 31) thus states some of the conditions touched upon in the report of the commission (Toronto, January 4):

"As is generally known, Chicago was originally built on the river of the same name. Its sewage was discharged into Lake Michigan, and its water supply taken from the lake from the time that the first sewerage and water-works systems were built. Through various annexations, the area of Chicago has been greatly increased, and at present the population is rapidly extending into the Calumet-River district.

"Early in the history of Chicago advantage was taken of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to divert a portion of the sewage of the city from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River by way of the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers. The divide between the two great drainage systems is within some ten miles of Chicago, and has two depressions which are only some 10 feet above the surface of the lake.

"The Chicago Drainage District, with an area of 185 square miles, about 43 of which are outside the city limits, was created by legislative act in 1889, and the trustees held their first meeting on January 18, 1890. In the following ten years the canal was designed and constructed. It was put in operation in January, 1900. . . . . .

"The channel of the Chicago River is not sufficiently large to pass 10,000 cubic feet per second to the canal without creating velocities that would be a hindrance to navigation. Thus far the Secretary of War has authorized the passage through the river of only 4,167 cubic feet per second. The enlargement of the river to the end that an increased volume of discharge may be allowed has been undertaken by the trustees of the Sanitary District.

"In 1903 the Illinois legislature enlarged the Sanitary District by annexing 78.6 square miles on the north shore and 94.48 square miles in the Calumet District, making a total area of 358.08 square miles. At the same time the development of water-power by the district was authorized. The plans for the North Shore District involve two additional conduits from the lake to the north branch of the Chicago River, but the water thus conveyed will not increase the discharge through the drainage canal beyond the 10,000 cubic feet per second already contemplated. In order to serve the Calumet District, however, it is now proposed to dig a branch drainage channel, with a capacity of 4,000 cubic feet per second."

It is this last canal which the International Commission condemns, its investigations having convinced it that the additional intake from the lake would lower the water-level to an undesirable degree. The report ends as follows:

"The preservation of the levels of the Great Lakes is imperative. The interest of navigation in these waters is paramount, subject only to the right of use for domestic purposes, in which term is included necessary sanitary purposes. . . . . .

"A careful consideration of all the circumstances leads us to the conclusion that the diversion of 10,000 cubic feet per second through the Chicago River will, with proper treatment of the sewage from areas now sparsely occupied, provide for all the population which will ever be tributary to that river, and that the amount named will therefore suffice for the sanitary purposes of the city for all time. Incidentally it will provide for the largest navigable waterway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River which has been considered by Congress.

"We therefore recommend that the Government of the United States prohibit the diversion of more than 10,000 cubic feet per second for the Chicago Drainage Canal."

RECLAIMING AN EMPIRE.

TO convert a desert area two-fifths as large as the whole United States into a vast region of fertile country, the Federal Government is now expending the sum of $1,500,000,000. The reclaimed land will be worth $2,500,000,000 and provide homes for three million persons—all within the present half-century. The state of this stupendous work to-day is described in *Harper's Weekly* (New York, February 2) by C. H. Forbes-Lindsay. We read:

"During the four years since its organization, the Reclamation Service has rendered productive 280,000 acres of desert, being one-fourth of an area that has been mapped out for irrigation under twenty-two projects. The prosecution of this work involves some of the most unprecedented and spectacular engineering feats of modern times, of which a few only may be described within the limits of this article.

"In the Uncompahgre Valley, the old-time hunting-ground of the Utes in Colorado, there are 150,000 acres meagerly fed by a scanty stream. It is rich land—so rich that, with sufficient supply of water, a five-acre homestead would amply support the average family. Along the eastern edge of the valley flows a copious

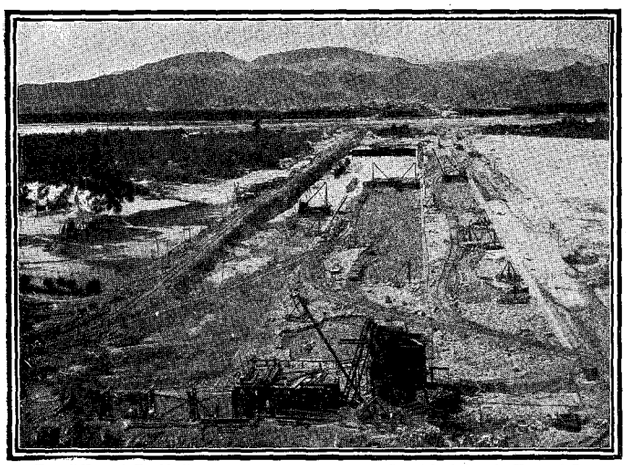
From "Harper's Weekly." Copyrighted, 1907, by Harper & Bros.

A MUSHROOM CITY.

One of the many which have sprung up in Idaho as an immediate result of the reclamation projects.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

river, but its flood is cut off from the thirsty plain by a solid wall of rock two thousand feet high and six miles thick. The engineers of the Reclamation Service determined upon the daring expedient of tapping the futile flow through the Gunnison Cañon, and diverting to the valley as much of it as might be deemed nec-



From "Harper's Weekly." Copyrighted, 1907, by Harper & Bros.

BUILDING THE LAGUNA DAM,

Which will control the Colorado River for purposes of irrigation.

essary. This conclusion was reached after the feasibility of the scheme had been determined under dramatic circumstances. There are legendary tales of lives lost in the effort to make the passage of the cañon, but the Indians declared that no man had ever survived the attempt, and they pronounced the feat impossible of human-being achievement. Nevertheless, two men of the service, Mr. A. L. Fellows and Mr. W. W. Torrence, volunteered to essay the necessary work of inspection. They were lowered by ropes, and, encumbered by their few indispensable surveying instruments, made an almost perpendicular descent of two thousand feet to the bottom of the fearful abyss. . . . When at length they became lost to the sight of their friends, and when no sign of them was seen for forty-eight hours, it was taken for granted that they had sacrificed their lives to their sense of duty. After several days, however, Mr. Fellows and his companion emerged from the mouth of the cañon, bruised and hungry. Their raft had been wrecked and their instruments and provisions lost. For two days they had been without food of any description, but secured to their bodies, in oil-skin casings, were the precious notes which proved the Gunnison tunnel to be practicable.

"Following the heroic exploit, the cañon was mapped by topographers dangling at the ends of half-mile lengths of rope. Next, with indomitable perseverance, the engineers cut a wagon-road out of the face of the rock, hauled in machinery, and installed a power-plant. That was two years ago. Since then the force, working day and night, has established a world's record in tunnel excavation, and has traversed more than half of the six miles through the granite wall.

"This quite unique aqueduct lies 2,000 feet below the surface of Vernal Mesa. Its cross-section is 10½ feet by 11½ feet, and its capacity will be 13,000 cubic feet per second. It is to be cement-lined throughout, and will be completed in 1908, at a cost of about $2,000,000.

"The work of this tunnel is beset by constant and various dangers. The drills are driven unceasingly night and day, the while giant pumps draw out noxious gases, supply pure air, and drain the subterranean springs that threaten the lives of the workmen. In May, 1905, the roof of the tunnel caved in, cutting off nineteen of the excavators. When, after forty-eight hours of herculean labor, their comrades cleared an opening in the débris, the imprisoned men stood covered to their armpits in the rising water. At its outlet, the tunnel will connect directly with an elaborate system of canals and ditches extending in a network all over the valley. The completion of this operation will add two thousand homes to the Uncompahgre Valley, and will increase the value of its lands by not less than $10,000,000.

"In the valley of the Salt River, in Arizona, the Reclamation Service has one of the most remarkable engineering operations in the world well under way. In a narrow portion of the rock-walled cañon of the Salt River a dam of solid masonry is rising to a height of 270 feet. It will create a storage lake 25 miles long and 200 feet deep, with a capacity about fifteen times that of the new Croton reservoir in New York. From this lake water will be carried to the arid lands of the valley through canals and ditches. . . . . .

"The town of Roosevelt, situated at the lowest level of the lake site, presents the curious condition of a city built upon substantial lines, altho with an assured prospect of early destruction. When the dam is completed the place must be abandoned and submerged. . . . . .

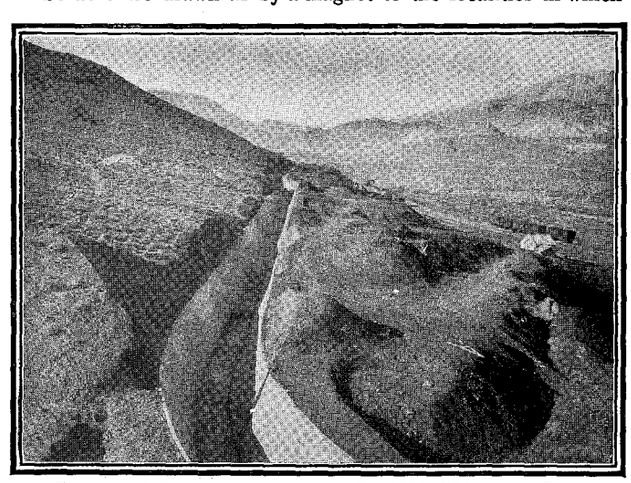
"The Salt-River project will cost $5,650,000 and will effect the reclamation of 200,000 acres. The operation is located in what was an almost inaccessible spot, and before the work could be entered upon it was necessary to construct a wagon-road sixty miles in length, three-fourths of the way being through the wildest and most precipitous cañons in this country. . . . . .

"A still higher dam than that which is named after the President, and the highest in the world, is in course of construction in Northern Wyoming. The Shoshone dam will rise 310 feet above its foundation, and will lock a narrow granite cañon so as to form a lake covering 5,000 acres. From this reservoir hundreds of miles of canal will radiate. When completed, the Shoshone project is calculated to reclaim 310,000 acres of waste at an approximate cost of $9,250,000."

A different problem confronts the engineers who are planning to use the water of the Colorado for purposes of irrigation. The "American Nile" periodically floods an extensive delta, where the problem of reclamation involves the task of confining the stream to its channel. The levees in course of construction will open to occupation 130,000 acres of the richest land on the globe. In the absence of bed-rock for a foundation, the engineers have planned a remarkable dam of the East India weir type—weighing 600,000 tons and resting upon sand. To quote further:

"The first of the great works entered upon by the Reclamation Service, and the furthest advanced, is the Truckee-Carson project in Nevada. This undertaking contemplates lifting the waters of the Truckee River, and canting them into a great canal which will carry them to the Carson reservoir. Thence they will be conveyed by laterals over the desert in every direction. The beautiful dams on the Truckee and Carson rivers are models of engineering skill. The long lines of canals, many of them large enough to carry rivers, are cement-lined through a considerable portion of their lengths, and invariably so in the several places where they tunnel through hills. . . . . .

"Settlers are drawn as by a magnet to the localities in which



From "Harper's Weekly." Copyrighted, 1907, by Harper & Bros.

ONE OF THE CEMENT-LINED CANALS,

Which will convey water from the Truckee River over the Nevada Desert, opening to agricultural use more than 400,000 acres of hitherto arid land.

the Reclamation Service has begun operations. Land is eagerly taken up long before the completion of the projected improvements. The transformation wrought by these pioneers is truly wonderful. The Minidoka project, in Southern Idaho, affords an example in point. A little more than a year ago, when the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

engineers went into the country to select a site for their works, they found themselves surrounded by a vast expanse of sage-brush, without a sign of human habitation within thirty miles. To-day one may traverse, in a railroad-car, the trackless route taken by those surveyors, and on the way he will pass three new towns which have risen in the wilderness in anticipation of the priceless boon presently to be bestowed upon the desert land. . . . During the four years of its activity, the Reclamation Service has constructed upward of 250 miles of main canal, 120 miles of distributing system, and 400 miles of ditches, including dams, headworks, etc. Tunnels having an aggregate length of more than six miles have been driven. More than 600 miles of telephone lines have been installed and are in operation; 230 miles of wagon-roads, much of them cut in solid rock through almost inaccessible cañons, have been made, and 110 bridges; and numerous buildings have been constructed. All the irrigation works are of the most complete and durable character, utility rather than economy being the guiding principle of the operations. The Government is pledged to maintain these works in good order for ten years, and at the end of that period to transfer them to the people in the condition most effective for the object sought."

PASSING OF THE CARBON-LAMP.

THE familiar incandescent lamp, with its glowing thread of white-hot carbon, is soon to become a thing of the past, if we are to give credit to the predictions of Jean Jaubert, a French engineer. Writing in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 5) on the various new forms of electric lamp, this authority comes to the conclusion that they are all cheaper than the bulb with carbon filament and are likely to replace it completely in common use, tho at present most of them are of limited applicability, owing to the fact that they can not be used with all voltages or with all types of current. After describing such lamps as the tantalum, tungsten, and osmium, which simply use these metals as a substitute for carbon in the filament; the mercury-arc, whose weird bluish light is growing familiar in our streets; and the Nernst, which utilizes electrically the class of substances employed in the Welsbach mantle, he discusses these various forms as follows:

"In the first place, utility of illumination must be considered. In living-rooms, lamps of 10 candle-power suffice, tho 16 candle-power is not too much. It is always more decorative to multiply sources of feeble intensity than to have one powerful center. In very large rooms, salons, or public halls, lamps of 20, 25, or exceptionally 50 candle-power may find a place. In mercantile establishments still stronger ones may be used, but not because they are actually needed.

"In factories, industrial halls, and large uncovered spaces powerful centers of light become necessary. The voltaic arc now fills this need quite satisfactorily. But it demands much attention, and the glass mercury lamps of 200 to 1,000 candle-power, or those of quartz of 1,000 to 7,000 candle-power, and finally those with red and yellow rays for certain public applications ought, it would seem, to displace them almost completely.

"Illuminating power is not the only factor that enters into the consideration of utility; the electric distribution on which it depends imposes certain restrictions. In industrial works where there are often isolated electric plants, this limitation disappears. Nevertheless, low tensions are always onerous because they necessitate the use of cables of large section, which are unwieldy and costly. . . . Carbon glow-lamps may be used with any tension. The Nernst lamp also possesses this advantage, and is even better with 220 than with 110 volts. On the other hand, low-tension lamps may be used in series. With 110 volts, five 15-candle-power osmium lamps give a more agreeable 75-candle-power light than a single lamp of this power. But if 15 candle-power is sufficient, what shall be done with the other 60?

"Finally, some central stations distribute alternating current, and all the new lamps behave badly with this. The Nernst and tantalum lamps notably are not usable in such case.

"It may be seen that some of these considerations are decisive; the economic question does not come in until afterward. Then the price per candle-power must be figured out for each lamp, taking account of the purchase price, life, and consumption of current. The first two data lead to the cost per candle-hour. The third, which is essentially variable, depends on the price of current."

These data are given by the author for nine different forms of lamp, as follows:

Lamp.	Price.	Candle-power.	Watt Candle-power.	Life. Hours.
Carbon	$0.10	16	3.5	500
Nernst	1.00	25	1.7	300
Osmium	1.00	25	1.5	500
Tantalum	0.62	90	1.8	800
Zirconium	0.38 (?)	40	1.3	500
Tungsten	1.00 (?)	32	1	1,500
Osmin	1.00 (?)	50	1	1,000
Kuzel	0.50 (?)	13	1	2,000
Common mercury arc	20.00 (?)	700	0.4	1,000

From a study of this table the writer deduces the following conclusions:

"1. The carbon lamp is in all cases the dearest of all;

"2. The ordinary mercury lamp is the most economical of all those in commercial use at present.

"If we leave this lamp out of the question on account of its great power, we find that the tungsten, osmin, and Kuzel lamps are equivalent and cost a very little less than the zirconium lamp.

"Finally, if the tension of 110 volts is obligatory and we do not wish to exceed 15 to 20 candle-power for each lamp, we have to take into consideration only the carbon, Nernst and tantalum lamps, and the last-named is the most advantageous.

"The third point of view is that of convenience; the great charm of the electric lamp is its instantaneous illumination, its absence of odor and of necessity for care. Alone of all those described above, the Nernst lamp requires several minutes for lighting; and this inconvenience would generally be sufficient to condemn it, even with equality of expense, whereas, as we have seen, it is a little more expensive than the others.

"To sum up, a large number of new electric lamps are just being introduced; some are nearly capable of giving any given intensity with any given tension of current and thus to serve all uses. The cost of production per candle-power-hour is very nearly alike for all types, and other considerations must be relied upon for a definite selection. But all these lamps are economical; and whenever they are sufficiently perfected to be used with all voltages and all kinds of current, the carbon lamps will disappear from the industrial domain to be relegated to that of scientific history."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VALUE AND DANGERS OF SHODDY.

THIS is a substance whose very name is a byword for all that is worthless; yet it is a valuable and important item in industry and objectionable only when it figures as something else. It is estimated that every month England exports between five and six million yards of this article, which is made from rags, torn up and rewoven. F. W. Reuss in a recent lecture at the University of Leeds, England, stated that from 1,000 to 1,400 tons of wool rags are used in Yorkshire every week in the manufacture. Much of this is imported. Says *The Hospital* (London, January 12), in a notice of Mr. Reuss's lecture:

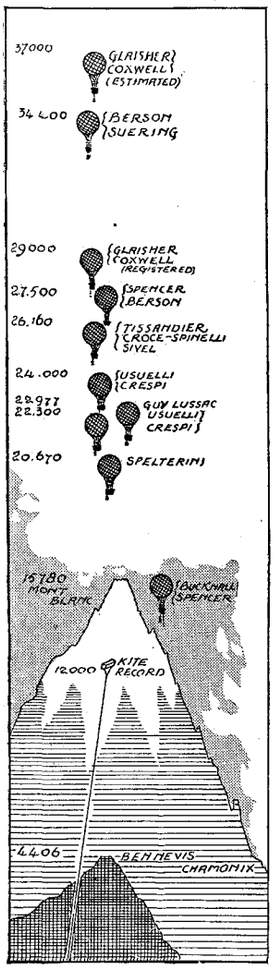
"Rags are ever an object of suspicion as possible carriers of infection, and the import of rags from places where infectious diseases are epidemic is frequently forbidden. Mr. Reuss seemed to think that these precautions are unnecessary, and declared that it had never yet been proved that a rag of any kind had conveyed infection. Some sanitary scientists have discust the question, and have come to the conclusion that there has never been a case of disease carried from one place to another by means of rags. Mr. Reuss suggested that the existing restrictions on the importation of rags was a subject for complaint, and probably his hearers agreed with him. Yet, because shoddy is such an important manufacture—for if it did not exist the poorer classes of the community would be unable to get changes of upper clothing as frequent as for health's sake desirable—it is important that these rags should be beyond suspicion. The confiscation of a few bags of rags is less serious, even to manufacturers, than the loss of webs of the stuff into which these rags are woven, and infinitely

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

less serious than the risk of spreading disease. An epidemic traceable to the wearing of shoddy would damage the whole industry most severely. Mr. Reuss spoke with some acerbity of the existence of anthrax in pure wool and of the disease it causes. It is matter for regret that wool-sorters should suffer from anthrax, rare as such cases are, but we can not see that their existence is an excuse for being more careless in bringing in rags. To add 'rag-sorter's' to 'wool-sorter's' disease would hardly profit any one."

SOME RECORDS IN BALLOONING.

THE record flights made by balloonists are registered and reflected upon by a writer in *The Car* (London, January 23), under the heading "Aerial Records." He says that the palm for long-distance ballooning must be awarded to that very famous aeronaut, Count de la Vaulx. The Count has performed many extraordinary feats, but his greatest achievement was his trip with Count Castillon de Saint-Victor in October, 1900, in the good (aerial) ship *Centaure*, from Paris to Kovostycheff, in Russia, almost 1,200 miles. This remarkable flight, the writer notes, ousted from pride of place the record that had been held for forty-one years by Mr. Wise, who, in company with three other intrepid aeronauts, started from St. Louis, U. S. A., on June 23, 1859, and did not again touch earth until, when nearly dead, they brought their 1,150-mile voyage to a conclusion in the State of New York. Other voyages are recalled as follows:



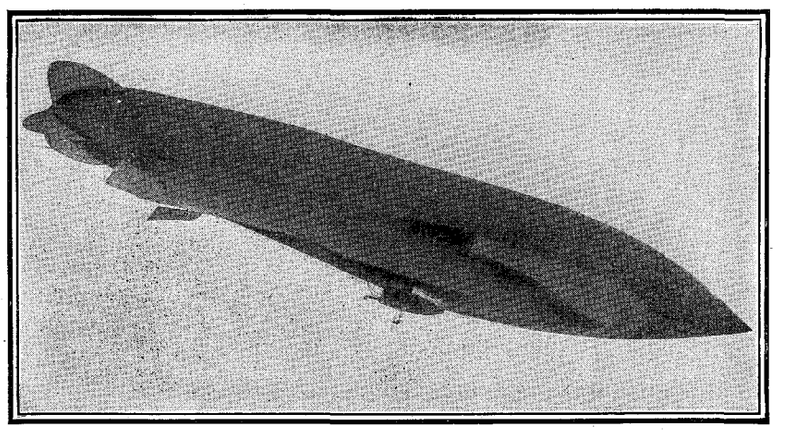
RECORDS IN ALTITUDE.

"The exact distance covered by Captain Goossens, when in the autumn of 1903 he and a companion were caught in a gale and were carried for sixteen hours from Berlin to La Rochelle and back to Calais, did not transpire, but in all probability it was not less than the 1,665 kilometers that Louis Goddard traveled on September 19 and 20, 1898, and considerably more than the distance, 835 miles, that Mr. Balsan journeyed on the occasion upon which his balloon carried him from Vincennes to Opozno, in Russia. Count Castillon de Saint-Victor journeyed to Sweden in 1899, when he voyaged from Paris to Vesterwick in twenty-four hours less forty-five minutes, the distance being 825 miles; while in 1870 the neighboring country of Norway provided an alighting spot for Mr. Paul Rolier, when, during the siege of Paris in that year, he traveled in a postal balloon from that city to Liffeld, 774 miles away."

A voyage of peculiar importance, we are told, was the trip of 682 miles that Miss Moulton accomplished in 1903, from St. Cloud to Kleinwierau, near Breslau, in the *Centaure*, managed by Count Castillon de Saint-Victor. This is believed to be a woman's record for distance. The prize-winner was about to visit friends in Germany, and, sending on her luggage in advance, determined to proceed as far as she could by balloon. That a nineteen-hour sail in the heavens should deposit the traveler within thirty miles of her destination, and almost as soon as her luggage, was certainly noteworthy. The writer goes on:

"Apropos of this lengthy voyage it may here be mentioned that the Aero Club's 'Longest Distance Prize,' given by Miss Krabbé, and won in 1906 by the Hon. Mrs. Harbord, who was piloted by Mr. Frank Butler, on September 1, fell to a journey of 195½ miles from London to Bridlington, Yorkshire, which was not more than two-sevenths of the distance traveled by Miss Moulton, who, however, was seven hours longer *en route*.

"The long-distance ballooning-cup won by Count de la Vaulx and Mr. Paul Tissandier in 1905 fell to a journey of 630 miles, from St. Cloud to Pretzch on the Elbe, close to Wittenberg, the journey taking twenty hours. This cup, it should be mentioned, had been previously held by M. David, who, in December, 1904, journeyed from Nantes to Maeseyck, close to the Belgian-Dutch frontier, a distance of just under 500 miles, or about eighty miles farther than the journey accomplished by Lieutenant Lahn last September, when he won the Gordon Bennett Trophy for the United States with a voyage that resulted in his being conveyed from Paris to the Demesne Farm, Fylingdale, near Whitby, in the course of 22½ hours.



THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON "LA PATRIE."

Photographed while flying at 25 miles an hour. This is the most successful of dirigible balloons to date. It was used recently by the French military authorities for an experiment in dropping explosives.

"It is scarcely necessary to dwell upon Mr. Leslie Bucknall's recent balloon trip to the Alps, 420 miles in sixteen hours, as the details will be fresh in the memory; but it may be put on record that when Count de la Vaulx, starting in Paris toward the end of September, 1903, landed at Carlam Hill, six miles northeast of Hull, thereby accomplishing the first voyage from Paris to this country, he and his companions, Count D'Oultremont and Captain Voyer, in 17 hours 40 minutes traveled 360 miles, or about ten miles farther than the great Nassau balloon achieved on that famous voyage on November 7, 1836, when in eighteen hours it traveled from Vauxhall Gardens to Weilburg in the Duchy of Nassau."

Records in altitude are graphically shown on the diagram which we reproduce. It will be seen that the celebrated ascent of Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell is probably still unsurpassed, tho it may be that it was exceeded by Berson and Suering. In both these ascents the aeronauts were unconscious, or nearly so, at their greatest altitude—an eloquent fact in itself. With the present interest in aeronautics it will not be long before there exists some annual authority for these records. At present, the author notes, the standard handbooks and "almanacs" are silent on the subject.

COMPLAINT is made by *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, January 26) that the public demand for increased efficiency of service on railroads for the prevention of accidents is not consistent with the coincident demand for a reduction in rates. It says: "One would suppose from reading the comments made, that the railroads found both pleasure and profit in these accidents involving the loss of life and property. If such an absurd charge needed an answer, it would be found in the latest annual report of one of our Western railroads, which shows about four per cent. of its total expenses, amounting to nearly two million dollars, was paid out on this account."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS REFLECTIONS ON THE THAW TRIAL.

MINISTERS' associations and organizations for moral reform are reported as taking diverse stands in regard to the publicity given to the Thaw trial. The Union Federation of the Evangelical Ministers of Providence, R. I., first placed itself on record as favoring the publication of all the testimony given in the trial, on the ground that it furnished "the greatest moral lesson of the age." This position was affirmed by the Hampden Association of Congregational Clergymen at Springfield, Mass. "Tho revolting to the reader," their resolution says, "the facts as brought out in the newspapers are invaluable object-lessons for the public." Prominent clergymen of New York, when interviewed on the wisdom or unwisdom of such publicity, were not all of the same views. The New York *Times* prints the following opinions:

"Bishop Greer said: 'I strongly agree with the attitude of President Roosevelt in regard to the publication of the details of the Thaw trial, and I should like to see his ideas for excluding such accounts from the mails carried out. I know nothing of the legality of such action, but from a moral standpoint I think his attitude is wholly the right one.'

"The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer said: 'I have always held that a newspaper should print nothing that can not be read within the circles of the family, and the idea that it is not the business of a newspaper to regard the possible injury of the young and that the parents should see that their children do not read harmful articles seems to be foolish and unreasonable.'

"The Rev. H. Pereira Mendes, pastor of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagog, gave this opinion on the question: 'In my judgment it is a grave error to reprint all the details of the Thaw case. It is an education in vice, for young men especially. The New York *Times* struck the right note when it announced its intention to print all the news that's fit to print.'

"The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Young, rector of the Church of the Puritans, made this statement: 'In my opinion a great deal has been printed in accounts of the trial that was by no means fit for publication.'"

The W. C. T. U. of Pittsburg is reported by the daily papers as protesting against some of the statements made by the prisoner's wife, during her testimony, as "gross and shocking." The resolution, which evinces on the part of the framers acquaintance with the details of the case, is reported to "call upon the newspapers to suppress all reports of the trial," and to demand "that every person refrain from reading any reports that may be published."

At the beginning of the trial the Chicago *Standard* (Baptist) printed an editorial lamenting the "publicity system" put in operation by the trial as symptomatic of grave moral conditions in the community. We read:

"All in all, it is a case of unusual interest as human nature goes, but does this fact justify the various demonstrations constituting what might be called its publicity system? Most assuredly no. The case opens with exhibitions of press and popular vulgarity and morbidity damaging to morality and public decency. Newspaper illustration is being carried to disgusting extravagance, while the printed gush of sympathizers makes justice and sobriety sicken. Artists have even become facetious, and pathos has been sentimentally scribbled down to bathos. So pestiferous and vicious has illustration become that the presiding judge interfered in the interests of people unwillingly drawn into the nasty case, and in the name of a reputable journalism. A further commendable act is his proposed exclusion of the sightseeing public from the theater of the case. What shall right-thinking, moral people hold about the conduct of sensational criminal cases? Shall public sentiment demand that the press be restrained from publishing anything but the barest facts, and that the law attempt differentiation between license and libertinism?"

The Christian Advocate (Methodist, New York) sees in this notable case an illustration of the power of money to nullify, practically, the theory that in our country the rich and the poor are the same before the law. Consider, it says, what money will do:

"*Money* will hire experts of the most expensive type. *Money* can employ the most skilful detectives; *money* will make it possible to scour the whole country for evidence, true or false, for the defendant, or for the plaintiff when the plaintiff is a scoundrel and trying to ruin some one or unjustly to secure a divorce. *Money* can employ not only one lawyer, but half a score, and bring the hypnotizer of juries across a continent. *Money* can cause articles by the thousand to be published through the whole country and work up a tremendous sentiment. *Money* can ransack the history of the murdered victim and fill the country with unproven charges, or magnify or distort the facts. *Money* can fill the air with charges which the silent dead, and he only, might be able to disprove; and can bring about changes in the testimony of eye-witnesses, and do it, not by bribing them, but by securing near or remote friends or acquaintances to influence those who could not be directly bought."

The position of the judge and jury in the present case is seen by *The Advocate* somewhat as follows:

"A just judge and a sensible and honest-minded jury have to feel their way through all the falsehoods and facts, but not plain facts in a *mirage*, facts in a *fog*, facts in the mephitic *gases*—the gases, the mirage, and the fog being the product of skilled artists in legal chemistry and personal legerdemain. May justice be done!"

SAD END OF THE LATEST JONAH STORY.

SOMETHING over ten years ago it became our duty as reporters of current thought to chronicle a story that was being taken seriously by journals in Europe, to the effect that a sailor named James Bartley had been swallowed by a whale and found alive two days later when his mates cut the leviathan open. We remarked at that time that, "without pronouncing judgment on the question of its probability," the story was "certainly interesting." The tale was transcribed into our columns from *Cosmos*, a serious French scientific journal, which took it from the English press. It also appeared in the *Neue Lutherische Kirchenzeitung*, whence it was quoted into "Hastings's Dictionary of the Bible" by Professor Koenig, author of the article on Jonah. Ever since the story appeared in our columns (April 4, 1896) we have received inquiries for it every few months. Now it is all pronounced a hoax, and the fame of Bartley seems likely to rest henceforth rather on his success as a romancer than on his being a second Jonah. Bartley is exposed by *The Expository Times* (Edinburgh). The original story ran as follows:

"In the month of February, 1891, the whaler *Star of the East* . . . launched two whale-boats with an equipment of men to pursue a superb whale that was observed at some distance. The huge creature was harpooned and wounded to death. While it was writhing in its last agonies, one of the whale-boats was struck by its tail and shattered in pieces. The sailors who were in it were thrown into the water; all but two were saved shortly afterward by the other boats. The body of one was recovered, but the other, a man named James Bartley, could not be found.

"When the monster had ceased moving and its death was quite certain, it was hoisted alongside the ship and the work of cutting it up began. A day and a night were devoted to this task. When it was ended, the stomach of the whale was opened. What was the surprize of the whalemen to find in it their lost comrade, James Bartley, unconscious, but alive!

"They had much trouble in reviving him. For several days he was delirious and could not speak an intelligent word. Not till three weeks had elapsed did he recover his reason and was he able to narrate his impressions.

"'I remember very well,' said he, 'the moment when the whale threw me into the air. Then I was swallowed and found myself enclosed in a firm, slippery channel whose contractions forced me

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

continually downward. This lasted only an instant. Then I found myself in a very large sack, and by feeling about, I realized that I had been swallowed by a whale, and that I was in his stomach. I could still breathe, tho with much difficulty. I had a feeling of insupportable heat, and it seemed as if I were being boiled alive.

"'The horrible thought that I was doomed to perish in the whale's belly tortured me, and my anguish was intensified by the calm and silence that reigned about me. Finally I lost the consciousness of my frightful situation.'

"James Bartley, the English papers add, is known to be one of the most hardy of whalemen. But his experience in the whale's stomach was so terrible that he was obliged to undergo treatment in a London hospital on his return.

"Nevertheless, his general state of health was not seriously affected by this accident. The only effect was that his skin was, as it were, tanned by the action of the gastric juice."

The narrator went on to quote the captain as corroborating the story. Now *The Expository Times* has found that the *Star of the East*, which, under the British flag, sailed from Auckland, N. Z., on December 27, 1890, for New York, was commanded by Captain Killam. Under November 24, 1906, the captain's wife writes from Yarmouth (Nova Scotia): "My husband asked me to write. There is not one word of truth in the whole whale story. I was with my husband all the years he was in the *Star of the East*. There was never a man lost overboard while my husband was in her. The sailor has told a great sea-yarn. I wish, if it is not too much trouble, to send us one of the papers with the yarn in."

RELIGIOUS BELIEF INDEPENDENT OF HISTORIC FACT.

TO make religious belief and religious theory completely dependent on certain records of historic events is a grave mistake, for religion has really nothing to do with the credibility or authenticity of a certain document, or the actuality of certain alleged occurrences, says Arthur O. Lovejoy, professor of philosophy in Washington University, St. Louis. Writing in *The Hibbert Journal* (London) he deplores the fact that "even the simplest and least debated of the orthodox creeds of Christendom contains no less than six statements concerning the happening of particular incidents at a particular time in a particular manner; and that a large part of the energy of theologians and apologists is given up to highly technical inquiries of a historical character—inquiries concerning the genealogy of manuscripts, the dates of certain ancient writings, the congruency of testimonies, the credibility of witnesses." This is particularly the case with the Occidental idea of religion, for "in the large place which it has given to historical elements in its traditional creeds, Christianity stands unique among religions." He bases his assertion that religion, as implying emotion and intellectual conviction, should be disentangled from all alliance with history, first upon the fact that religion is not to be limited to any age or country. It is a matter of universal personal experience. Thus:

"Religion constitutes a man's ultimate and definitive intellectual and moral reaction upon his experience, and since it presupposes the possession of truths valid and significant for all men, religious belief will naturally affirm only truths of a universal and cosmic bearing. It will deal exclusively with the 'eternal' verities, and ignore contingent and temporal matters of fact. It will concern itself with the nature of the universe or its source, with the meaning of the life of rational beings and with their generic destiny. Its content will consist of propositions equally pertinent to the interests, and equally accessible to the knowledge, of all such beings, at any time, in any place. It will, doubtless, come into relation with the particular facts of each man's experience, by giving to them a universal interpretation and by correlating them with a larger meaning; but it will not make the belief in the occurrence or non-occurrence of specific local and temporal events any part of its essence."

He enlarges upon his assertion that religion is a matter of the individual's personal experience, and is purely a subjective and reactive reflection of his own personality and character, in the following terms:

"A man's purely religious and moral convictions—his thoughts and feelings about the world in which he lives, about God, about himself and his right relations to other men—are, in the last analysis, the result of the total experience and reflection of his life—a vital reaction, a final expression of his personality and character. While men differ in these convictions, it is reasonable to believe that through the widening of their physical and the deepening of their moral experience, and especially through the mind's progressive clarification of its own fundamental ideas and categories, all men will gradually and naturally tend to reach, for themselves, the same general beliefs upon the more essential issues of life."

This final unity of opinion and belief will never be reached by scholars and students looking for religious certainty in moldy manuscripts and records of the historic twilight. Thus, speaking of the development of many subjective personal beliefs into a universal consensus of religious opinion, Dr. Lovejoy writes:

"We have no good reason to anticipate any similar development with respect to our knowledge of some minute matter of past history. And the source and method of our knowledge in the two classes of cases must always remain different. Upon religious or moral or even broadly metaphysical questions, the plain man, who has neither time nor learning to go into the nice reasonings of specialists, has his own inner lights of reason, and direct outer evidences from experience, which, even if imperfect, are capable of progressive improvement; upon these great matters there is truly a light that lighteth (tho unequally) every man coming into the world. But where the doctors of history so greatly disagree, what lights of his own has the average man which should entitle him to hold, upon historical questions, any opinion whatever? In truth, the greater number of the historical propositions that have found a place even in the simpler of the traditional creeds have come to be so obscure and so involved in purely technical and nicely balanced controversies that no serious mind ought longer to regard them as matters of vital religious interest."

The Christian Church, he concludes by saying, will not depend for its future vitality upon the importance it decides to attach to the dark and doubtful records of so-called history.

ADVANCED THEOLOGY CLAIMING EQUAL RIGHTS WITH ORTHODOXY.

ORTHODOX believers who look with satisfaction upon the suspension of a Briggs or a Crapsey probably do not look for a time when men of this stripe will demand, not as a favor, but as a right, an equal place, in pulpit and theological seminary, with their orthodox colleagues. Yet that is what is now going on in Germany, and, furthermore, the advanced thinkers are getting what they ask. The spread of radicalism in the land of Luther may be judged from the fact that the *Chronik* of Tübingen recently gave a survey of such cases that had occurred during the past fifteen years in the different state churches in Germany and gave the record of forty-two, all, with practically no exception, caused by the fact that the church authorities, consistories and the like, were compelled to punish pastors and professors who in the pulpits and elsewhere preached an advanced theology contradictory to the official historical confessions of the church.

The most able advocate of the rights of liberal theology in the churches as they exist, and even in the face of the orthodox confessions historically accepted by the church, is the *Christliche Welt*, edited by Professor Rade, of Marburg. Here it is openly acknowledged that what is currently known as advanced theology differs radically from traditional orthodoxy, even in such fundamentals as the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, the Atonement, and the like, but the claim is advanced that these teachings are legitimate developments from the principles of the Reformation

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and fairly within the sphere of that individual right in all religion for which Luther and his coadjutors stood. Advanced theology accordingly, it is claimed, has a home right in the Protestant churches. Indeed, the principle that should obtain, it is urged, is the equal right of both conservative and advanced school representation in the university theological faculties and in the pulpits of the land, as both tendencies really can be made to subserve the one object of godliness. It is not true, it is said, that the doctrinal position of the Christian is the chief or sole factor in the make-up of his religious life. Religion is independent of doctrinal teachings, and an "undogmatical Christianity" is readily conceivable. But both tendencies of modern theology have a right, and an equal right, it is claimed, in the churches.

This is the position that is being practically enforced by the "Freunde der Christlichen Welt," or liberal organizations formed throughout the Empire. It is the battle-cry of the advanced clans, which they try to realize everywhere. The Government of Prussia, at least, has acknowledged this principle and acts accordingly in its appointments to theological chairs. In all its theological faculties, except the single one at Greifswald, both tendencies are about equally balanced; even in provinces like Hanover, which is thoroughly conservative, the liberals are strongly entrenched in the faculty at the University of Göttingen. The liberals do not yet deny to the conservatives and orthodox equal rights with themselves nor try to suppress them; but the orthodox deny to the radicals the right to remain in the church, the confessions of which they no longer share. But the radicals insist upon remaining.

When Dr. Stöcker, the ablest of conservative leaders, recently appealed in the name of common honesty to those who are not of the faith of the state churches, to sever their connection and organize churches on their own doctrinal basis, they indignantly and emphatically declared: "We will not! We will stay by right, and not by tolerance merely." It thus appears that the Government is acting toward theology in a political and impartial spirit, and Professor Rade, of Marburg, is in Germany the interpreter of a policy which, however bitterly it may be opposed by the "orthodox," takes a position which commends itself to political leaders.

This position is bitterly opposed by the organs of the conservatives and confessionals. A most characteristic article of this kind appears in the *Evangelische Kirchenzeitung*, the influential Lutheran Church paper of Leipsic. It says in substance:

It is simply scandalous to demand in Christianity and in the Church equal rights for the radicals as well as the orthodox. The "Gleichberichtigung der Richtungen" means internecine war and suicide for the Church. It is directly contrary to the teachings of Christ to put on an equality with that which he taught, teachings which are the direct opposites. Advanced theology is not a mere "tendency"; it is something radically different, and between the two there is so little common ground that they can not become friends or cooperate in a common purpose. To claim that a man's doctrinal position does not seriously affect his religion is to state what experience shows to be absolutely false. It is the truth that saves; and if the orthodox theology has the truth, then advanced theology has it not. These "tendencies" are not mere philosophies and schools of thought, but involve principles that create and develop religious life. All the more is it necessary at present to combat this baneful claim of equal rights for advanced theology in the Church, because systematic efforts are being made to demand this, not only, as heretofore, in the universities and the pulpits, but also in the pews. This is the avowed object of such associations as the "Freunde Evangelischer Freiheit," lately organized in Hanover, with Dr. Bousset, of Göttingen, at its head, and of similar societies in Bavaria and elsewhere, where the church governments still insist upon paying some respect to the historic faith of the Church. To adopt such a policy of equal rights is nothing short of suicidal for any Protestant church or body of churches. Every church must be true to its historic principles and confessions.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINESE OFFICIALDOM AND CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

HOW Christianity strikes the Chinese authorities, who once persecuted it is seen from a Chinese government publication, a report entitled "Peace between Church and People," issued at Peking, and quoted in *The Missionary Review*. Christianity and Oriental religions are thus contrasted, to the prejudice of the former:

"The religion of China has for its general aim the practise of morality in relation to the family and the state, so that it is not concerned with the miraculous or supernatural, but is confined to matters of daily use. Christianity, on the other hand, relies largely on spiritual aid for its establishment, and condemns all who differ from it as heretics; thus its rules are too narrow. Confucianism is broad and liberal, does not compel faith nor forbid doubt. It is willing to tolerate all other religions; for example, Buddhism and Mohammedanism can both be welcomed by it without stirring up strife. Chinese history can show nothing comparable to the religious wars of Europe, in which armies have taken the field for years and myriads of lives have been lost; and the first instance of religious animosity was on the introduction of Christianity."

Nevertheless, it is urged that missionaries be treated with courtesy like all other foreigners, for thus it will be shown that China is a civilized country. Regret is exprest for the mistakes of Chinese in this matter, and particular condemnation is passed on those parents "who do not restrain their children from cursing foreigners whenever they see them." The persecution of converts is also noticed as follows:

"When any [of the Chinese] enter the church they are pointed at and eyed askance as church folk; all set to devise some way of injuring them, and the converts become like people of another country, each party vying with the other, till the inhabitants of one locality are set against each other like fire and water."

This conduct, we are told, is unworthy of genuine Chinamen. Yet some converts are not sincere and cause a great deal of trouble to the Chinese Government. These men must be handled firmly, but handled with gloves, lest international complications result from their misdoings:

"But there is one class of converts who borrow the political influence of foreigners to oppress their fellow subjects, and are bitterly hated by the common people, who are ignorant that such men, apart from their church connection, were of bad character from the first, and never were law-abiding citizens. And, indeed, how could Jesus teach men to oppress others—he who said that men ought to love other men as themselves, and to suffer injury without taking revenge? Therefore, in dealing with this class of converts, there should be no difficulty in accusing them to the local authority, and in informing the missionary of their misconduct; on no account should the case be associated with the mission. If the people fail to discriminate, and visit the misdeeds of one or two men on the mission, the missionary in his turn will visit the deeds of one or two on the whole people, and out of a few insignificant matters will arise international complications, even to the forfeiting of life and the exaction of indemnity. Yet the converts murdered are natives of our country equally with their murderers whose lives are forfeited, while the indemnity is paid from the funds of our own country. Heaven and earth are turned upside down, while the mission sustains no injury; we Chinese pay down large sums all to no purpose, and many lives are sacrificed, while the chapels, which formerly were small, are ever increasing in size. Can any one with the least patriotism think of the situation without shame?"

The whole tone of the report shows indifference toward Christianity, and the contrast between the teaching of the Gospel and the practise of Christians is sarcastically referred to. Nevertheless, a lofty tolerance is exhibited toward all religions in China, so long as they do not interfere with the peace and political order of the country.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

SOME "BUDDING" AMERICAN PLAYWRIGHTS.

AMERICA may reasonably expect much from "a group of young dramatists, now scarcely more than budding," thinks Mr. Jules Eckert Goodman. Her reason for encouraging these aspirants is a necessity she feels of developing her own resources, since Europe has failed her in dramatic successes. "London can no longer produce enough plays for her own stage, and now turns toward us," he declares. "Paris has reached a refinement of drama which makes its plays for the most part no longer viable for the American stage. And Berlin sends us fewer things every year." Casting his eye over the ranks of the new-comers, the writer singles out among others Channing Pollock, James Forbes, Theodore Burt Sayre, and William C. De Mille, and gives in *The Bohemian* (New York, February) an account of their achievements and ideals.

CHANNING POLLOCK,

Who "pictures the light foibles, the little peculiarities of the daily routine."

Channing Pollock, we are told, is a man of many parts—a press agent, a dramatic critic, and the author of two works of fiction and nine plays. Of the latter are "The Little Grey Lady"; "Clothes," on which he collaborated with Avery Hopwood; and "The Pit," a dramatization of Frank Norris's story. He is developing, according to Mr. Goodman, "a sort of comedy of manners, in which he pictures the light foibles, the little peculiarities of the daily routine." We read further:

"Naturalism is the key-note to his work, naturalism, be it said, as opposed to realism; the picture of life that every one knows, the dramatization of the commonplace almost. 'A good play is life with a stick in it,' he says. 'To be natural one need not be brutal. Everything that is natural isn't art, but everything that is art is natural.'"

WILLIAM C. DE MILLE,

Who expects a great social revolution, and with it an era of great literature and great drama.

One of the most pronounced successes of the present season is the first play of Mr. James Forbes. It began as a story in *Ainslee's Magazine*, called "The Extra Lady," was made into a vaudeville sketch for Miss Rose Stahl, and now has emerged as a three-act play called "The Chorus Lady," still played by that actress. It is a "remarkable story of the slangy, world-wise chorus girl, whose heart is clean and who walks through the cheap tawdry life about her, not a prig, but just decently, honestly good because of the hard, common sense which experience has given her." It is easy, thinks Mr. Goodman, to detect Mr. Forbes's methods and his beliefs in this play." Thus:

"It is decidedly humorous in spots and as pathetic in other bits; but in both cases the effects come from the same cause: from the evolution of character, the interplay of emotions. He has no particular theories about his work, but he has firm convictions, and the strongest of these is that you can never legitimately in a serious play get your results out of a mere situation; they must come from character."

Mr. Theodore Burt Sayre has been called "the legitimate successor of Dion Boucicault in Irish drama." He has written plays around the personality of Tom Moore and Edmund Burke, besides others named "Charles O'Malley" and "Eileen Asthore." His ambition is said to be the achievement of "a great American play, as characteristically American as the Irish plays he writes are characteristically Irish," and his idea of such a play "is one that will contain all the strength and purpose of Klein's 'Daughters of Men,' set forth with all the technical dexterity of Gillette's 'Secret Service.'" William C. De Mille is the author of "Strongheart," played now for three seasons by Mr. Robert Edeson, and "The Genius," presented by Mr. Nat Goodwin. He also is said to "have decided views upon the American play and its arrival." Mr. Goodman reports him in this wise:

"He believes that this next generation is the generation which will mark the coming of the great American play. 'I think we are on the eve of a great social revolution,' says De Mille. And here it should be remarked that he married the daughter of the late Henry George, which may account for some of his convictions—'a social revolution which may come with bloodshed, but which I believe will come gradually enough to be effected without violence through the ballot-box and for that reason be more radical and lasting. That revolution will mean the era of national mental activity, and the era of national mental activity in the history of every country has been the era of great literature and especially of great drama, because the drama more than any other form of literature reflects the mind of the people.'"

THEODORE BURT SAYRE,

A dramatist called "the legitimate successor of Dion Boucicault in the Irish drama."

Mr. Sayre, who is play-reader for Mr. Charles Frohman, gives the cue to the younger playwright in these words quoted by the present writer:

"Young playwrights must realize that they do not merely have to write as good a play as the ordinary successful dramatist in order to get it produced, but must write as good a play as the best that the successful dramatist has done; for when a manager comes to choose between two plays of equal merit, one by a known and the other by an unknown dramatist, he will every time choose that of the known dramatist. A famous manager said to me not long ago: 'Tell the young aspiring playwrights who are wasting their time writing sugary little comedies, in imitation of the minor English dramatists, that such plays are not wanted by the managers of this country, as American life is too strenuous, too vital, and too large in its scope

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and ambitions to provide audiences appreciative of what in England used to be called the "tea-cup-and-saucer" style of drama. We want something large in subject and treatment, something that is characteristically native in story and handling, that will maintain keen interest from first to last, arousing in its action emotion and suspense. American life is naturally more or less melodramatic and tense. Then let our plays reflect it as such.'"

A GORKY AMERICAN STORY: A PUZZLE TO RUSSIAN CRITICS.

RUSSIAN critics are puzzled by a short story of American life which Maxim Gorky has published in a periodical called *Zuanie* (Knowledge), along with some sketches of a journalistic or publicistic character. As Gorky was considered a master of the short-story form, his "American" tales and sketches were awaited with great interest in Russia. The only fictional and imaginative tale is that called "Charley Mann," and it delineates the character of an American hunter of big game.

Photo by Hollyer, London. By permission of Messrs. Frederick Keppel & Co., N. Y.

"THE WOOD NYMPH."
After the painting by Burne-Jones.

The artist here shows how he can make "the most of his accessories on their symbolic side, tho not as regards their decorative potentialities."

The critics confess that they do not grasp the moral of the story. Is it a satire, they ask, or is it a deep, psychological, symbolical study?

The reviewer of the monthly *Rousskoye Bogatstvo* (St. Petersburg), A. E. Riedko, sets forth the contents of the strange tale as follows:

"Charley Mann, a hunter, has acquired in the whole district in which he lived the reputation of an 'old fool.' He is in reality no fool, but this is what everybody calls him behind his back. How did he earn the uncomplimentary title?

"It seems that a bear had made his appearance near the village to which Charley Mann belonged. A neighbor, Jack Crooks, asks him to shoot and kill the bear, as he has attacked the cattle of the farmers.

"'But I have no cattle,' says Charley Mann.

"Crooks understood that he could not convince Charley Mann in that way, and he decided to appeal to his imagination. 'Yes,' he said, 'you have no cattle, but'—and he lowered his voice and said tragically—'you have a boy and a girl, and that's what you must consider. The bear does not care whether it is children or cattle that he kills and eats, does he?'

"Charley Mann reflected, then significantly asked:

"'But why, Crooks, do you think that the beast will kill my children first?'

"The red-headed Jack was struck by the simplicity and strength of this indirect reply. He could say nothing; the astuteness of Charley excited his admiration. He finally admitted that Mann was right. Then he said something about all children being dear and amusing, and that they play in the streets and fields, run around, and incur the danger of being killed by the bear. Mann answered that there were always more children than bears, and that point was too fine for Jack.

"And so Mann refused to kill the bear. The reason he had was that at that time, in August, the bear's skin was worthless as an article of commerce. There would be no profit in killing him. That consideration prevailed over all others.

"The bear subsequently attacked and strangled the old woman Johnson; then he disappeared from the neighborhood, and Mann had no opportunity of killing him at a convenient season.

"But this episode did not injure Charley's reputation. No one dubbed him 'old fool' for his refusal to attack the bear in the circumstances.

"Later, however, he shot and wounded a hawk that had been feasting on the farmers' chickens. The children would torture the wounded bird of prey and get enjoyment out of the sport. Charley hesitated to kill the hawk, even protected him from cruel sport, and finally released him. He muttered unintelligible phrases about his action, and the bewildered neighbors thereupon made up their minds that he was an old fool."

What is the deep, secret meaning of this tale? asks the critic, Mr. Riedko. Is Gorky satirizing the selfishness, the "individualism," the practicality attributed to the Yankees? Is he trying to show, on the one hand, that the hunter could not understand objectless cruelty to a wounded hawk, any more than he could understand the killing of a bear from motives of humanity when there was no pecuniary profit in the action; and, on the other hand, that the peasants easily understood and even sympathized with the refusal to kill the bear "in August," while they could not account for Charley's pity for a wounded hawk? Or is there a more subtile and profound lesson in this American tale?

Gorky, concludes the critic, has always been a clear and naturalistic story-teller. In "Charley Mann" he is obscure and "symbolical." Is this a new stage in his career as an imaginative author?—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Secondary Personality of William Sharp.—The literary mystery wrapt up in the identity of "Fiona Macleod" seems only partly explained in the announcement, published at the time of the death of William Sharp, that he was the author of the works issued under that puzzling Celtic name. What induced he writer to assume the mask and guard its secret so carefully may be made fully known when the life, now being written by his widow, comes to be published. Meantime there is some light thrown on the matter by one of his nearest friends, Mr. Yeats. *The British Weekly* (London) publishes some references made by Mr. Yeats during a recent lecture at Aberdeen. As reported in indirect discourse his words were to the following effect:

"Mr. Yeats said that Mr. Sharp had in many ways an extraordinarily primitive mind. He was very fond of thinking of himself as the representative of the old poets, and the lecturer really thought there was something in the claim. He really believed that Fiona Macleod was a secondary personality—as distinct a secondary personality as those one reads about in books of psychical research. At times he was really to all intents and purposes a different being. He would sit down by Mr. Yeats's fireside and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

talk of various matters, and he believed that when Fiona Macleod left the house he would have no recollection whatever of what he had been saying to him. He was the most extraordinary psychic Mr. Yeats had ever encountered."

THE UNWORLDLINESS OF BURNE-JONES.

BURNE-JONES "strove all his life long to paint a lovely heaven, a dim world, a strange No-Man's Land, peopled with the figures of romance and poetry." This constituted his "special glamour." All other considerations, so Mr Royal Cortissoz points out in the February *Munsey*, had to bend to the imperious power of this dream. His technic became a slave to his "type of corporeal beauty." To have studied form in its material manifestations, according to the ideals of the Parisian studios, "would have been positively blasphemous"; instead of which it was dreamed of as "an affair of slender grace, a wistfully lovely and almost unreal thing." With Burne-Jones, as Mr. Cortissoz remarks, outline was a more important element of expression "than those subtile undulations of surface in the handling of which you need not only a sense of beauty, but scientific knowledge of truth." This point of differentiation from the work of artists in general is thus brought out:

"You would never guess from his nudes that the beauty of the human body lies, not in its contours alone, but in the complexity of planes, in the magic of light and shade which can be traced to the character of bone and to the play of muscle. Slowly following the silhouette of a form with a feeling for linear effect rather than for effect of mass, Burne-Jones forgot the solidity of flesh and the energizing influence of blood, and, instead of portraying men and women, created images peculiar to himself, images drawn from 'a lovely heaven.'"

It was George Du Maurier who first gave expression to that "special glamour" of Burne-Jones, calling it the gift he "always had, among others, of so strangely impressing the imagination and ever after haunting the memory." It is a glamour, declares Mr. Cortissoz, "potent enough to win admiration despite technical limitations," wherewith he proceeds to illustrate these positive and negative qualities:

"It seems to me to amount to a great deal that Puvis de Chavannes had a high regard for the work of Burne-Jones, and upon one occasion himself took pains to obtain an example of the English artist for exhibition at the Salon of the Champ de Mars. That master of the grand style must have known perfectly well that Burne-Jones wanted heroic elements in his technic to match the often heroic elevation of his themes, but he saw equally well that there was virtue in his contemporary's 'special glamour,' in that 'Burne-Jonesiness of Burne-Jones.' To put it to the test, look at one of the most famous of his pictures, the 'Aurora.' As a study of form it is flatly indefensible. The height of the figure is exaggerated almost to absurdity, and in length of limb this personification of the Dawn inclines the beholder to reflect, in a state of acute bewilderment, upon the painter's indifference to proportion as it is studied in the schools. The arrangement of the drapery, too, suggests anything save a transcript from life.

Photo by Hollyer, London. By permission of Messrs. Frederick Keppel & Co.
"AURORA,"
After the painting by Burne-Jones.

"As a study of form it is flatly indefensible," says a critic, "yet the glamour is there, the sense of something poetic and beguiling."

"Burne-Jones must have worked from a lay-figure, you say, when he painted this picture—a lay-figure especially elongated to suit his conception of female beauty. He must have arranged the drapery, you add, in the still air of the studio and with absolutely no thought of what movement would do to the light folds of a woman's garment as she walked rapidly before us. Yet the glamour is there, the sense of something poetic and beguiling, the sense of a figure and a scene created with true imaginative instinct. We criticize, but we value, a work of art like this."

The faintest hint of materialism, thinks Mr. Cortissoz, "would have been fatal to the integrity of his designs." "If he had ideas at all gloomy to express, he brought them out by the simple process of giving his figure a wan, attenuated visage and a drooping attitude, vaguely akin to that which we find so often in Botticelli." The writer sees in Burne-Jones a "streak of the morbidity" characteristic of the whole Pre-Raphaelite group in England, but with a personal difference thus indicated: "His morbidity is rather that of the temperament which is happy enough and healthy enough in its own world, but takes on a certain effeminate and slightly feverish tone from lack of occasional contact with the world at large." Barring this, the writer maintains, "the essential purity of his inspiration remains, its essential sweetness and refinement." We quote further:

"After all, tho he turned his back on life, on humanity, and gave himself to the interpretation of literature and such themes as the poets love, it was beauty that first and last he pursued—beauty of a pervasive sort, signifying not only the specific symbol, but its transfiguring atmosphere. The charm of his 'Aurora' is not the charm of the figure alone, but that of the quaint scene in which it is placed. Take, for another example, 'The Wood Nymph,' in my opinion the most satisfactory of all his productions. The dainty figure would lose half its fascination if it were provided with any other background than just the one of thick foliage which the artist selected. So, in the 'Laus Veneris,' the principal figure, romantic in itself, is doubly romantic because it is set against an old tapestry. So, in 'Love Among the Ruins' or 'Le Chant d'Amour' the architecture contributes enormously to the sentiment that is concentrated in the figures. How much of the interest that attaches to 'The Wine of Circe' is due to the curious setting, and especially to the glimpse of the sea and the full-sailed galleys! In short, Burne-Jones ever made the most of his accessories on their symbolic side, tho not as regarded their decorative potentialities."

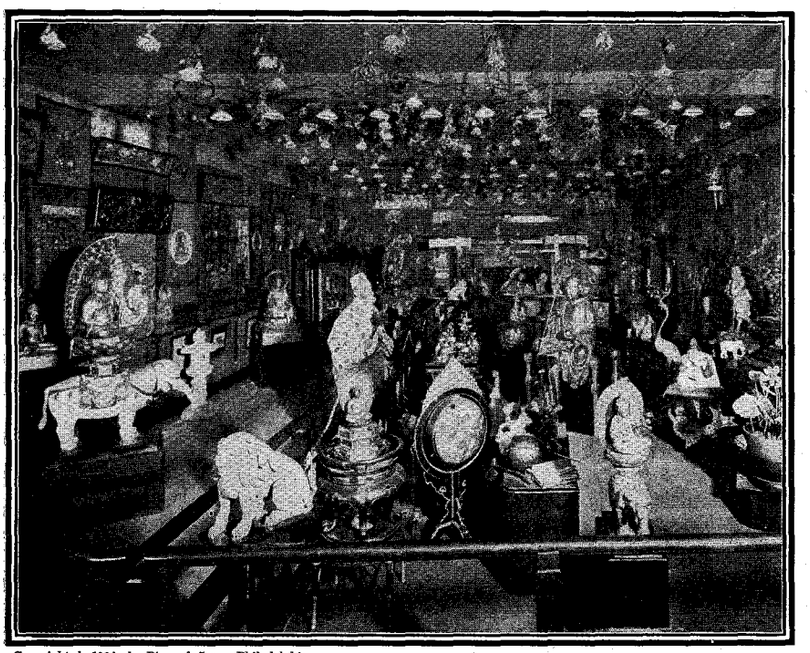
After remarking regretfully that "one wishes that he could have had his eyes opened to the thrilling, transforming glory of the sunshine," the writer adds:

"But, on the other hand, when all is said. . . . . if you want to lose yourself amid the tangled thickets of the old English wildwood as Malory saw them, if you want to stand with Merlin and Vivien amid enchanted trees, with the mysterious airs and lights of faery all about you, Burne-Jones can give you the key to that romantic realm."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GULLIBILITY OF AMERICAN COLLECTORS.

AMERICANS are declared to be the easiest of victims in the matter of spurious antiques. This is affirmed by Mr. John S. Lopez as so "notorious a fact" that "fake-dealers concentrate their predatory operations" upon the gullibility of our countrymen. The traffic in these bogus antiques is not confined to articles of special scientific interest, the writer remarks in the February number of *Appleton's Magazine*, but it also "includes specimens of every branch of antique art." The cases are not exhausted by the published accounts of some American millionaire who "is swindled to the tune of a stupendous sum for some supposed valuable painting or piece of sculpture." The public generally feel little more concern over such occurrences than to laugh and promptly forget the matter. At the same time, it is more gravely asserted, "desultory collectors and even representatives of our educational institutions are being swindled without either their or the public's ever being any the wiser." We read further:



Copyrighted, 1904, by Pierce & Jones, Philadelphia.

MAXWELL SOMMERVILLE,

Standing in the midst of his collection, in the robes of a Buddhist priest.

Professor Sommerville spent a fortune on a collection of engraved gems now owned by the University of Pennsylvania. It is pronounced by experts to be mainly composed of forgeries.

"Frankly confessing his ignorance in such matters, and not caring much anyway, the American millionaire will spend fabulous sums for specimens of antique art with which to enrich his mansion, actuated almost solely by the fact that such things are almost exclusively expensive and difficult to obtain. Slightly different is the American globe-trotter, who has not so much money to expend, but who bites readily on the relics of the various places he visits and thus helps keep alive the factories which manufacture the less expensive antiques, such as pistols, swords, bullets, fragments of cannon-balls, and so on, which always, of course, have just been dug up from some famous battle-field.

"But it is most often the enthusiastic American collector with a hobby who falls victim to the sharpers. Usually he is a man with no technical training for the work, altho often, by reason of his interest in the subject, he is affiliated with some American college or university. His knowledge of the subject is at the best superficial—just enough to let him keenly appreciate the value of specimens, but too slight to enable him to distinguish the spurious from the genuine. The hoodwinking of this man has a more serious aspect than that of the others, because usually his purchases find their way into the collections of the universities, and are venerated and used as unquestionably genuine educational material.

"It is the American penchant for a bargain that leads the victim from a reputable dealer who would demand a profit, and throws him into the clutches of the agent of the fakir who, with ostentatious simplicity, sells below the real value of a genuine article. Again, American rapidity of action steps in to help the game along. Instead of waiting for calm consideration, the American decides at once and then snaps up the offering for fear some one else will come along and secure the 'bargain.'"

The special case by which the moral is pointed is that of a collection in one of our leading universities. Mr. Lopez writes:

"In the city of Philadelphia there is to-day a large collection of antique engraved gems and tablets which cost nearly $60,000, and gives to the Free Museum of Science and Art of the University of Pennsylvania much of its importance, but which is nevertheless declared to be composed almost entirely of palpably spurious specimens, none of which should have deceived a competent curator.

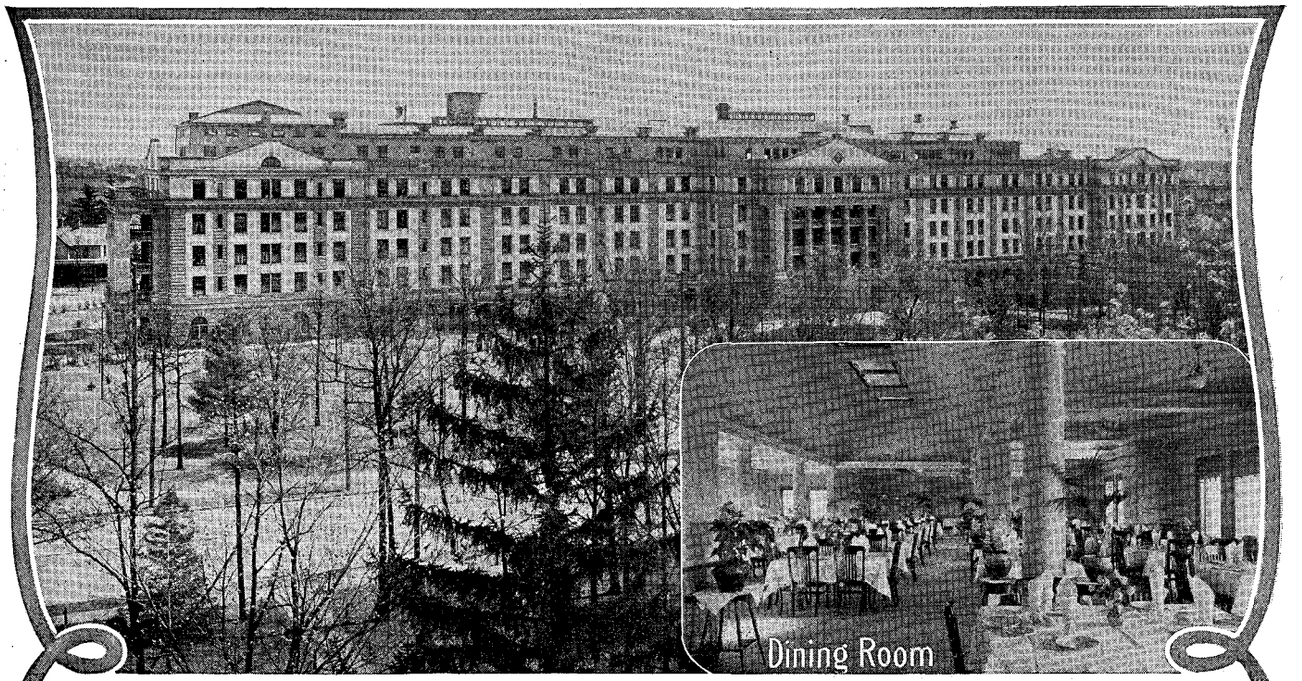
"This is the famous Maxwell Sommerville collection of antique engraved gems, which for some time previous to its installation in the university in 1891 was exhibited and enthused over in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The public, pupils from schools, and students from the colleges still continue to come and gaze at this mixture of rarities and rubbish in the Quaker City in the fond belief that they are learning something, despite the fact that it is the laughing-stock of the whole antiquarian world.

"The story of how this anomalous condition of affairs came about and why it still continues is woven about the pathetic figure of an ingenuous old gentleman with a hobby; it reveals the system of pitfalls laid particularly for the American collector; and it throws an amusing and ironical light upon methods of administration in our American institutions for the dissemination of the higher education."

In early life Professor Sommerville was a book-publisher with a hobby for glyptology. After accumulating a fortune, he gave his exclusive attention to collecting, traveled over the world in search of specimens, devoting his personal means to the accumulation of "treasures," and in 1894 was appointed professor of glyptology in the University of Pennsylvania. He regarded as the prize of his collection a cameo known as "the Triumph of Constantine," supposed to have been "engraved when Constantine held the Roman Empire in Byzantia." This piece, now pronounced "a base fraud," cost Professor Sommerville five years of desultory negotiation, and the ultimate sum of $33,500. The collection passed by bequest of Professor Sommerville into possession of the University of Pennsylvania in 1904. It was inspected later in that year by Dr. A. Furtwangler, of Munich, a man "recognized as the highest authority on glyptology in the world," and later passed upon by him in the following sentence: "The engraved gems in the collection of Maxwell Sommerville are chiefly forgeries." The present writer reports that as late as last October, when he visited the museum containing the Sommerville collection, he found these objects "displayed in exactly the same manner as before. . . . Even the challenged and admittedly bogus specimens are labeled precisely as formerly, including the notorious 'Triumph of Constantine.'" He concludes with this reflection:

"But perhaps the most illuminating aspect of the history of the Sommerville collection is the way in which it exemplifies what has been possible to occur in American colleges and universities. As Brander Matthews has said: 'The American college, whatever its merits, is not the practical realization of a scholarly ideal; it represents only an incidental phase of the gradual development of the higher education here in the United States.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Health, Recreation and Comfort

AT THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

NOW is a good time to spend a week or a month at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. It offers a very different program from that of the usual or even exceptional Winter-Resort Hotel. ¶ Its rates, including the famous Sanitarium baths, services of trained bath attendants, and necessary medical attention, are **less** than the cost of board and room alone at many resort hotels not so elegantly appointed. ¶ Its great indoor Palm Garden, cheering Sun Parlors, bright sunny dining rooms with a 50 mile view over hills, woods and valleys, spacious lobbies, restful parlors and foyers, wide porches, fire-proof building, costing, equipped, $1,500,000 and containing seven delightful acres of perfect indoors, 100 suites with private baths, telephone in every room, model kitchen on the top floor (no odors)—all these appointments make the Battle Creek Sanitarium the **Ideal Place for Rest and Comfort.** ¶ Its system of baths, including Nauheim, electric-light baths, phototherapy, electricity, massage, X-Ray, Finsen-Ray, mechanical vibration, manual Swedish movements, gymnasium, swimming-pools, trained men and women nurses, etc., make the Battle Creek Sanitarium the ideal place for those who are earnestly seeking a return to health. ¶ Outdoor recreation—such as skating, skeeing, tobogganning, sleighing and walking—is just now at its height; while the indoor musicales, recitals, addresses, stereopticons, drills, lectures, school of health, etc., prevent the possibility of monotony. Yet those who desire absolute rest and quiet can have it abundantly.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOUVENIR, just from the press, shows 60 views of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, interior and exterior. A copy will be sent free to Literary Digest readers who feel the need of better health. **Address Box 18.**

THE SANITARIUM,
BATTLE CREEK - - - Michigan

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OUT OF THE WARM POCKET INTO THE COLD AIR

What Arctic Explorer Peary Thinks of the HOWARD WATCH

The E. Howard Watch Company,

Dear Sir:—It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your three movements inclosed in aluminum cases as suggested by me. The three movements of your make which I used on the last year's trip to the northern extremity of Greenland enabled me to return to the point of my departure on the shore of McCormick's Bay after a trip of some thirteen hundred miles with a deviation of a trifle less than five miles. In the more compact and convenient form for the movements for the coming expedition I anticipate equally good results. The fact that I take your movements again is, I think, the strongest proof of my belief in them. I am, Very sincerely yours,

R. E. PEARY, Civil Engineer, U. S. N., Commanding Expedition.

Howard Watches are made in men's sizes only. Prices range from $35 to $150, the difference being not in grade of materials or workmanship, but in quality of case, number of jewels, and adjustments.

"Watch Wisdom" is an unusual book about an unusual watch, written by an unusual man—Elbert Hubbard. Write for it.

E HOWARD WATCH COMPANY, Hammer St., Waltham, Mass., U. S. A.

What Barney Oldfield says about Goodyear Detachable Tires On Universal Rims

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., New York City. September 28, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: After many misgivings as to the practicability of the GOODYEAR NEW DETACHABLE TIRE, I finely decided upon its use in July, '05. Since that time I have driven in seventy-two *heats* and *races* on circular tracks, and have *never* had a tire accident or tire trouble of any description. With my *Green Dragon* I hold every world circular track record from one to fifty miles, and these records have *never* been in danger, nor have I been defeated in *a* trial heat or race since I began using GOODYEAR TIRES. Before my cars were equipped with GOODYEAR TIRES, it was a *common* occurrence to wear a tire *through* to the danger line in a *five or ten* mile heat. On my *Green Dragon*, at the present time are *two complete tires*, one front and one rear, that have been in *constant* use for the past *fifteen months* without being *touched*, except to inflate. My success with the GOODYEAR TIRES has been the *wonder* of the past season in connection with circular track racing. My touring car, which has been equipped with the *same tire*, has covered over *six thousand* miles since I began to use them, and have given *perfect satisfaction*.

In my estimation, there is *no combination* of *tire* and *detachable* rim which is *so perfect* and *so simple*.

(Signed) You know me,
BARNEY OLDFIELD.

The Terrific Racing-Pace

is the hardest possible test for the auto-tire. The *life* of the *average* tire, racing on a circular track, is *fifteen miles*. The GOODYEAR DETACHABLE is the only tire that could make such records as Barney Oldfield tells of. If you would know why it stands such severe tests, our Free book, "How to Select an Auto-Tire," will tell you.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., LIBERTY ST. AKRON, OHIO

Branches: Boston, 261 Dartmouth St.; N.Y., 64th St. & B'way; Chicago, 82-84 Michigan Ave.; Cincinnati, 317 E. 5th St.; St. Louis, 712-714 Morgan St.; Los Angeles, 932 S. Main St.; San Francisco, Geo. P. Moore & Co., 721 Golden Gate Ave.; Buffalo, 719 Main St.; Denver, 220 16th St.; Detroit, 246 Jefferson Ave.

VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY

The latest addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Series. "A marvel of condensed information." 30,000 Vocabulary terms; 12 pages colored maps; many valuable supplementary features. Cloth, 25 cents; flexible leather, 50 cents, net; indexed, 5 cents extra. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

THE MUSICAL CIRCLES OF PARIS AND VIENNA

The great masters and their methods are realistically pictured in "Your Loving Nell." The book is a series of letters depicting the experiences of an American woman, Mrs. Nelly Gore, who studied music abroad. 12mo, cloth, 231 pages, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR GOLD.

The gold that was enough for the needs of the world last year is not enough for this year, and what is enough this year will be too little next year. The Director of the Mint reckoned that on December 31, 1905, there was approximately $6,500,000,000 worth of gold in vaults and in circulation, and during the last ten years the output of gold has ranged from $200,000,000 to $375,000,000 annually. The output for 1906 is estimated at over $400,000,000. Yet there is not enough. What concerns the average man is the fact that a scarcity of gold means lower prices, while a plentiful supply means higher prices. The output of wheat or corn is used up every year, but the output of gold, as the editor of *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York) reminds us, is simply added to the total. Some of the gold of Babylon and Carthage may still be in use, made over into new forms. But, continues this financial journal:

How does the total output distribute itself? Where has it all gone? Why should there be such a lack in supply in sight and coming into sight as to warrant so earnest a scramble to get possession of every little bit of the new output? The size of the additional totals the markets have received during recent years is a marvel. Including the year just closed, the eleven years since 1896 have added to the old stock $3,322,760,841. It should be kept in mind that we are not referring to any article of the character of food products, but to a non-perishable article. The aggregate product of the same metal in the fifteen years from 1882 to 1896 reached but $1,870,434,882. That is to say, in the eleven years ending with 1906 the new supply was $1,452,325,959 larger than it was in the whole previous period of fifteen years. Moreover, as the article we are dealing with is, we repeat, not perishable, has a high value, and is kept with special diligence, the public holds to-day, excepting what has been used in the arts, $5,193,195,723 in addition to the stock on hand in 1881, which sufficed to facilitate trade at that time. These few facts would on their face appear to afford evidence of an abundant supply to meet every want of the world's business centers without friction. It should also be added that the world's consumption of gold in the arts, etc., is not large, tho it has been gaining during recent years. Growth is particularly true of the United States, but it is also true, tho in a less degree, of the rest of the world. Our Mint Bureau is generally accepted by the world as the authority on that point. Mr. Roberts's latest compilation is for 1905. His total given for that year was $85,122,000. If we assume $92,000,000 as the amount so used in 1906—it being a very active year in an industrial way—the estimate given for last year would seem to be not far from the actual figure.

The places of lodgment for this large gold output and stock are much more numerous than they were formerly. There is scarcely one among commercial nations now that has not in some way adopted the gold standard, not on a basis of full value, but by some fixt relation to gold, and is consequently keeping and building up a stock for reserve. This has come about through the well-known circumstance that it is only a short time since silver was the actual currency of many countries that are no longer in that situation. One by one, through different methods, they have gotten into the current which has carried them away from silver to gold. With such a tendency existing, it is hard to follow the routes and stopping-places where the metal collects, or to measure its volume. As to the prospective output of gold, a little fear has been felt lest the Transvaal production might suffer a moderate setback. This feeling was due to the new phase of the labor prospects which the new constitution imposes. It plainly deprives the colony of a free hand in dealing with Chinese labor, while allowing it to deal with Kafir labor as it pleases. Altogether, it is hoped that the crisis in the Transvaal is now passed and the mines will continue to keep up an increasing product. If

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that expectation is realized, we see no reason why the world's output should not be further added to. A noteworthy fact is the remarkable vitality in the supply from the United States.

IMPROBABILITY OF A PANIC.

So many prophets of evil have been foretelling hard times that *Moody's Magazine* (Financial, New York) publishes an article by Henry Hall in which the good and bad features of the financial situation are canvassed. The conclusion reached is that not only does a panic "not seem to be imminent," but "the top of the wave of prosperity does not seem to have been reached." Among the weak points in the situation Mr. Hall lists "the appalling issue of over $1,640,000,000 of new securities in 1906"; the fact that the "enormous expansion in business" has "at last overtaken and nearly overwhelmed the resources of the banks"; the high level of prices; the increase of wages, which promises a diminution of corporation earnings; the furor of land and building speculation; the personal extravagance of the people; the heavy loss by the San Francisco earthquake; the "rottenness in financial methods" coming to light every day; the retirement of $50,000,000 of good money, locked up under the new New York State law as trust-company reserves; the fact that bank loans are more extended, compared with reserves, than ever before; and, finally, the excessively high rates of interest.

On the other side of the ledger is the fact that panics that are expected and prepared for usually fail, partly for that very reason, to materialize. Further, the little panics in Wall Street are too local to upset the business of the rest of the country. Says Mr. Hall:

Wall Street must be considered apart from the

FOOD QUESTION

Settled with Perfect Satisfaction by a Dyspeptic.

It's not an easy matter to satisfy all the members of the family at meal time as every housewife knows.

And when the husband has dyspepsia and can't eat the simplest ordinary food without causing trouble, the food question becomes doubly annoying.

An Ill. woman writes:

"My husband's health was poor, he had no appetite for anything I could get for him, it seemed.

"He was hardly able to work, was taking medicine continually, and as soon as he would feel better would go to work again only to give up in a few weeks. He suffered severely with stomach trouble.

Tired of everything I had been able to get for him to eat, one day seeing an advertisement about Grape-Nuts, I got some for him to try for breakfast next morning.

"We all thought it was pretty good although we had no idea of using it regularly. But when my husband came home at night he asked for Grape-Nuts.

"It was the same next day and I had to get it right along, because when we would get to the table the question, 'Have you any Grape-Nuts' was a regular thing. So I began to buy it by the dozen pkgs.

"My husband's health began to improve right along. I sometimes felt offended when I'd make something I thought he would like for a change, and still hear the same old question, "Have you any Grape-Nuts?"

"He got so well that for the last two years he has hardly lost a day from his work, and we are still using Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

A GUARANTEED 4½% INVESTMENT

which has for its security the most stable basis known—New York City Real Estate. Three strong corporations with a combined capital and surplus of over $16,000,000 surround the investment with every possible safeguard; enable you to possess it without trouble or expense and assure a tax free, care free possession for a term of years. Depreciation of principal is impossible and interest is paid semi-annually on the day it falls due. This investment consists of

$500 MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES **$1000**

secured by

FIRST MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE.

These mortgage certificates outrank the best high-grade bonds in security and net return.

It is your duty, it should be your desire, to place at least a portion of your surplus in these conservative securities where neither speculative panics nor financial disasters can depreciate or dissipate it.

MORTGAGES IF YOU PREFER

This company has for many years furnished to savings banks, corporations and individuals, guaranteed first mortgages upon select New York City real estate. Those who prefer this class of investment can obtain it at all times. These mortgages are exempt from taxation and pay 4½%, they are assigned absolutely and delivered to the investor, but the entire care and responsibility rests with this company. The interest and principal are promptly paid and unwilling ownership of property is impossible.

Write us without delay for full particulars stating probable amount you wish to invest in either of the above high-grade securities.

ADDRESS: INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT H

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

Capital and Surplus, $11,000,000

176 Broadway, Manhattan, or 175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, NEW YORK CITY.

OUR WEEKLY FINANCIAL BULLETIN

COVERING CURRENT FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

MAILED WITHOUT CHARGE UPON REQUEST

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

57 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

Transact a general Stock Exchange business. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.

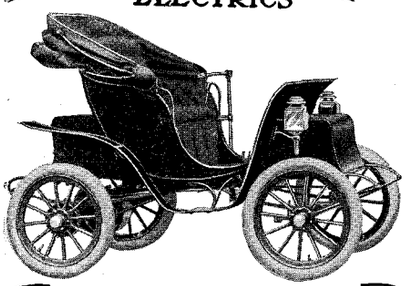
BRANCH OFFICES:

BROOKLYN, N. Y. HARTFORD, CONN.
NEW HAVEN, CONN. WATERBURY, CONN.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MODEL 67
VICTORIA PHAETON

POPE Waverley ELECTRICS



THIS carriage, our latest creation, is unquestionably the most distinct and distinguished of electric automobiles. It is the acme of style and luxuriousness. Throughout marked ingenuity and artistic taste has been shown by the designer—nothing is skimped—broad, liberal, graceful lines, providing an exceptionally comfortable, convenient and spacious vehicle.

The Price is $1,600.00

We make Runabouts, Stanhopes, Surreys, Open and Closed Chelseas, Physicians' Road, Station and Delivery Wagons. Trucks to specifications.

POPE Waverley ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES

Pope Motor Car Co.
Waverley Dept.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Whitman's

CHOCOLATES and CONFECTIONS

Sixty-four years' reputation behind every piece in every box.

For sale where the best is sold.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON
1316 Chestnut St., Phila.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

state of the country at large. In the boom year of 1901 there were a number of serious reactions in stocks, caused by incidents which did not affect general business. In 1906 others occurred, without affecting the current of prosperity more than the current of the brook by the splash of a frog leaping into the water. Reactions are quite certain to divert the monotony of life in Wall Street in 1907; but these are usually healthy and simply mean that the sold-out bulls want to get their stocks back at a lower price.

And first, a danger feared, discust, and fully realized is certain to be combated by vigorous minds and often never comes. Men of constructive talents, like J. P. Morgan, for instance, have more than once averted a serious situation by work which brought into play counteracting forces. The great leaders of finance are most of them now committed to the constructive side of affairs, and they are earnestly striving to work out plans for the salvation of the country.

That which Theodore H. Price calls the "increasing solidarity of the banks," which needs only to be referred to, is proving a powerful influence in favor of stability in affairs.

It must be borne in mind, also, that the panic of 1903, while free from some of the features which have hitherto characterized crises, was so severe while it lasted as to answer fully the requirements of the ten-year interval in such calamities.

As for the enormous issue of securities, more justification is to be found for that than has ever before existed. The wealth, not only of America, but of Europe, is growing by leaps and bounds. It is no longer exceptional, it is commonplace, to be a millionaire. And security issues which would have crusht the financial world ten or twenty years ago, find ready absorption now. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu has pointed out that France, alone, may take from two to five milliards of sound railroad bonds from this country in the next few years. Recent events seem to justify not only that statement, but the belief that the current calls for more capital by railroads and industries will be met without misadventure.

There is no top-heavy boom in stocks to contend with, menacing the stability of prices. Stocks have by no means reached that dizzy pinnacle, from which there is no escape except liquidation. In 1902 just before the smash, good, sound stocks were selling on a 3 to 3½ per cent. basis, the sure sign of a coming fall. They now average 4¼ per cent., which is near, if not at, the buying point. Many of the soundest stocks in the market are amazingly cheap and would warrant the hope of a strong bull movement in them. . . . . .

On the whole, then, while no one should ignore the dangers, and while the greatest finesse and skill on the part of financial leaders will be necessary for some time to come, a panic does not seem to be imminent, and the top of the wave of prosperity does not seem to have been reached.

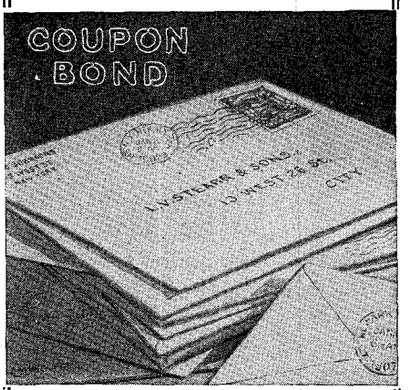
PERSONAL.

Notable American Families.—Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, who died at Hartford on January 25, was the last survivor of the Rev. Lyman Beecher's eleven children. Less than a day later the Rev. Henry M. Field, the last of the seven sons of the Rev. David Dudley Field, died at Stockbridge, Mass. With the passing of these two people, says *Harper's Weekly* (New York), "there ended a famous generation in two American families of very high renown." In contrast to the present-day "shrinkage in families," this paper presents the Beechers and the Fields as examples of the "large families of the old American stock," which have achieved great honor for themselves and for the nation. To quote:

The progenitors of both these distinguished families were eminent clergymen of old New-England stock. The Fields came from Stockbridge. The

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

It's Easy to Pick Out the Best Looking Letter from the Morning Mail—



That letter, like a well-dressed salesman, will receive *first attention*.

What does your letter look like?

Are you sure that your letters will appeal to your correspondent as among the most dignified, exclusive and *impressive* he is receiving in his morning mail?

If you want to get the advantage of this favorable impression—if you want to get on the right side of your correspondents—give dignity to your house

Use the De Luxe Business Paper
COUPON BOND

COUPON BOND is the best bond paper manufactured. The materials used, the method of manufacture, and the knowing how that has come to the largest paper manufacturers in America through years of experience insure to COUPON BOND a De Luxe Quality and Appearance that no other bond papers possess.

Yet, COUPON BOND exclusive as it is, costs no more than ordinary Bond Paper.

It pays to use COUPON BOND.

You can distinguish it by the water-mark COUPON BOND. Look for this water-mark the next time you order business letter heads, envelopes, check-books, price-lists, circulars, etc. It pays.

Write us on your business letter head—or send 10c. stamps—for complete sample line of "COUPON BOND"—white and in colors—and the name—of a local printer or stationer who can supply it

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO.
The Largest Manufacturers of Fine Commercial Paper in the World
Holyoke, Mass.

All About Revival Meetings

"The Manual of Revivals" by Rev. G. W. Hervey, A. M., is a volume of practical hints and suggestions from histories of revivals, and biographies of revivalists, with themes for the use of pastors; it includes texts, subjects and outlines of the sermons of many distinguished evangelists. 12mo, cloth, 332 pages. $1.25, postpaid.

"Will be a great help to a conscientious, faithful minister."—*Lutheran Observer.*

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 E. 23d St., New York.

THE EUREKA CLIP

Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.

Ask your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.
131 Farrand St.
Bloomfield, N. J.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Beechers were early and long associated with Litchfield, Conn., tho Lyman Beecher came from New Haven, and lived in various places where his ministry called him. We see nowhere nowadays families of that stock approaching these in size and distinction. Large families of the old American stock are rare now. They seem to be no longer born to ministers. Neither is distinction achieved in our day in the same way that the Beechers achieved it. The most notable contemporary family that we can think of at this moment is that represented by the seven auriferous sons of the late Meyer Guggenheim. We hear more just now of the Guggenheims as a family than of any other, not even excepting that of Abraham Landis, of Indiana, three of whose sons are Representatives in Congress, besides other sons and daughters worthy of preferment and likely to win it. The energy of the Guggenheims has been spent in the acquisition of material treasure. They are wonderful as a family because all seven of them have long been in business together, apparently harmonious, and prodigiously successful. One from the fold has just been spared to go to the Senate, to the family's further exaltation.

The energy of the Beechers was spent in the diffusion of moral and theological ideas. Nearly all the sons were clergymen of note, and one was the most noted preacher and one of the most eminent public men of his day. The daughters, especially Mrs. Stowe, contributed their full share as writers, teachers, and leaders, to the family renown. None of them were notable money-makers, tho as an incident of their work some of them did earn considerable amounts of money. Of the four more notable Field brothers, Henry was a clergyman and editor, David a great lawyer, Stephen an eminent judge, and Cyrus, merchant and financier, was a man of genius. These men were famous in their generation. Whether they would be famous in our generation—as famous, say, as the Guggenheims—is debatable, so noticeably in our day have shrunk in relative consequence the men who diffuse ideas as compared with the men who accumulate dollars. To our generation the great Field is neither David the codifier, nor Stephen the judge, nor Cyrus, who laid the Atlantic cable and died poor, but Marshall, who bought and sold shrewdly and left a hundred millions. So far as we observe, the most distinguished clergyman's son of our day is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a dealer in railroads.

DREADED TO EAT

A Quaker Couple's Experience.

How many persons dread to eat their meals, although actually hungry nearly all the time!

Nature never intended this should be so, for we are given a thing called appetite that should guide us as to what the system needs at any time and can digest.

But we get in a hurry, swallow our food very much as we shovel coal into the furnace, and our sense of appetite becomes unnatural and perverted. Then we eat the wrong kind of food or eat too much, and there you are—indigestion and its accompanying miseries.

A Phila. lady said, the other day:

"My husband and I have been sick and nervous for 15 or 20 years from drinking coffee—feverish, indigestion, totally unfit, a good part of the time, for work or pleasure. We actually dreaded to eat our meals.

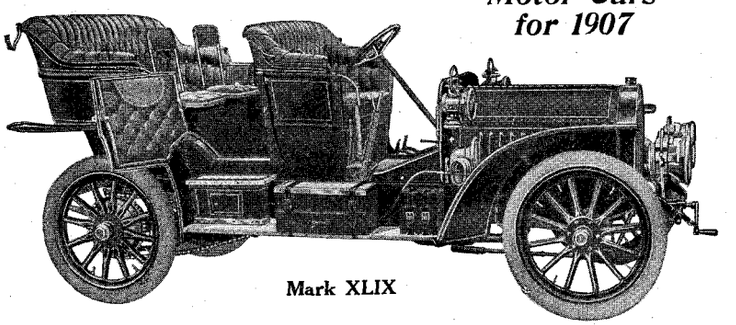
"We tried doctors and patent medicines that counted up into hundreds of dollars, with little if any benefit.

"Accidentally, a small package of Postum came into my hands. I made some according to directions, with surprising results. We both liked it and have not used any coffee since.

"The dull feeling after meals has left us and we feel better every way. We are so well satisfied with Postum that we recommend it to our friends who have been made sick and nervous and miserable by coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Columbia

Motor Cars for 1907



Mark XLIX

ARE constructed throughout in a manner that for uniformity of excellence is unequalled in any other motor cars, and they also contain certain exclusive features which alone so add to their worth as to make them preferable to all others.

One point of exclusiveness is found in the quality of steel used for the sawed-out crankshaft, sliding gear transmission, bearings, axles and other vital parts.

Another exclusive feature is the multiple jet carburetor which affords the proper mixture of gas to run the car to the greatest advantage at whatever speed you wish to go. This carburetor combines two carburetors in one, the two devices working together so as to require no more adjustment, attention or care, than a single carburetor of any of the older patterns.

Further exclusiveness is seen in the elegance of the design, finish and appointments of our touring car and limousine bodies.

Mark XLIX, 40-45 H. P. Touring Car, $4500
Limousine, $5500

Mark XLVIII, 24-28 H. P. Touring Car, $3000
Limousine, $4200

Our catalogue of Columbia Gasoline Cars for 1907 is, both in print and in illustration, the most artistic book of its kind ever issued. With each copy is presented a large "X-ray" or shadowgraph reproduction of our Mark XLVIII Touring Car, which is the most remarkable picture of an automobile ever produced. Mailed free upon request; also separate catalogue of Columbia Electric Carriages.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

New York Branch: Electric Vehicle Company, 134-136-138 West 39th St.
Chicago Branch: Electric Vehicle Company, 1332-1334 Michigan Ave.
Boston: The Columbia Motor Vehicle Company, Trinity Place and Stanhope St.
Washington: Washington E. V. Trans. Co., 15th St. and Ohio Ave.
San Francisco: The Middleton Motor Car Company, 550 Golden Gate Ave.

Member A. L. A. M.

Free Booklet Explains All Details

"THAT TOTALLY DIFFERENT PEN."

If you want a new pen, or one better than you now have, it will pay you to read this advertisement carefully and then write us. The **"Hicks-Sackett"** fountain pen is entirely different from, and an improvement on, any other pen made. It has no screw joint to gum up, leak or soil fingers. The feed stem reaches the bottom of the barrel, making sure a steady flow of ink and freedom from blots. The cap cannot carry ink to the lower end of the barrel and soil the hands or pocket. Every part is instantly accessible, making filling and cleaning easy and rapid.

The "HICKS-SACKETT" Fountain Pen is the best ever made and sells for much less than the next best of the same size

Sent postpaid on approval on receipt of price—$2.50 for handsomely chased hard rubber—$3.00 and up for gold mounted styles. Guaranteed for one year by a house with a half-century's reputation. *Booklet* of styles *free.*

SUTTON PEN COMPANY, (Sole Agents,) **19 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.**

We want live agents to cover certain sections and start agencies. The pen has such obvious merit that if shown it will sell itself. Write for plan and premium offer.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The Hats of Latest Vogue for Every Face, Figure and Fancy"

MODERN METHODS OF MAKING AND MARKETING

and a yearly output that exceeds that of any hat offered at an equal or higher price, make it possible for our agents to sell you a hat of latest vogue at practically a wholesale price and give with it a

BROAD MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

of better all-around hat satisfaction than comes with hats offered at nearly twice the $3 price.

WE SELL BY MAIL

there is no HAWES Agency in your city. Send for Catalog F, which gives you the choice of eighty or more stylish Spring shapes in stiff or soft hats; or choose the hats you like best from the illustrations in this advertisement and order at once, inclosing the price of $3. The hats are made in light, medium and dark brown, and in pearl and black. In ordering by mail specify the color and hat number wanted; also give your age, height, waist measure and size of hat worn. Send your orders direct to our factories, Danbury, Conn. The hat will come to you by prepaid express without delay.

HAWES, VON GAL CO., Inc.

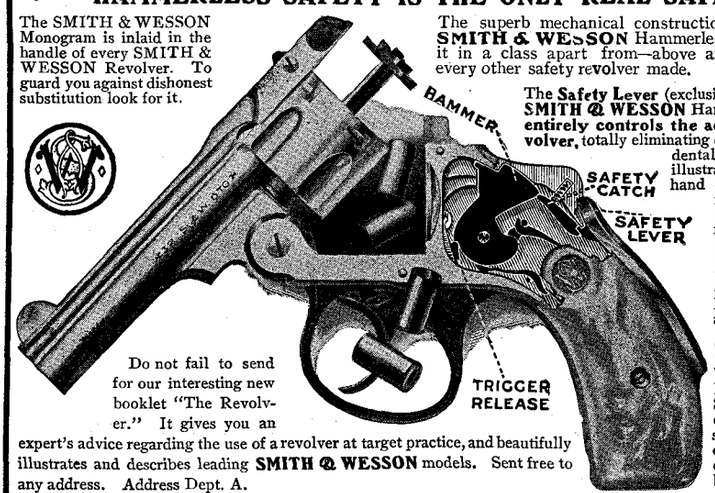
Factories: Danbury, Conn., U. S. A.
Wholesale Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston.

Highest Awards at St. Louis & Portland

SMITH & WESSON

HAMMERLESS SAFETY IS THE ONLY REAL SAFETY

The SMITH & WESSON Monogram is inlaid in the handle of every SMITH & WESSON Revolver. To guard you against dishonest substitution look for it.



The superb mechanical construction of the great **SMITH & WESSON** Hammerless Safety places it in a class apart from—above and superior to every other safety revolver made.

The **Safety Lever** (exclusively used on the **SMITH & WESSON** Hammerless Safety) **entirely controls the action of the revolver,** totally eliminating danger from accidental discharge (see illustration). Only the hand of an adult can fire this revolver, as the palm must press the **Safety Lever** at the instant the trigger is pulled: otherwise the Hammer is inactive.

Over 300,000 **SMITH & WESSON** Hammerless Safety Revolvers made and sold, and not one single accident has ever been reported.

Do not fail to send for our interesting new booklet "The Revolver." It gives you an expert's advice regarding the use of a revolver at target practice, and beautifully illustrates and describes leading **SMITH & WESSON** models. Sent free to any address. Address Dept. A.

SMITH & WESSON, - 19 Stockbridge Street, Springfield, Mass.
Pacific Coast Branch, 1346 Park Street, Alameda, Cal.

How the Beechers with their brilliant abilities would have turned out if they had been born half a century later is a question as to which there is room for much rumination.

We can afford to take the more thought about such famous families as the Fields and Beechers because, as we have said, no such families are any longer being born of the same stock. Lyman Beecher's eleven children and David Dudley Field's seven sons, and Bishop Alonzo Potter's eight sons, and the Washburnes, and the notable generation of Shermans, Evartses, and Hoars, were born in country villages or small cities at a time when it was comparatively easy to start children in life. The kind of parents who have it in them to have children like those of these families have quit the country towns and moved to the big cities, where only rich people can afford to raise large families, and they have too much else to do. Mr. Evarts, to be sure, raised a family in New York, but he had exceptional qualifications as a provider, and he preferred Second Avenue to Fifth Avenue as a place of residence. Another adventurous gentleman who raised an old-fashioned family more or less in New York was former Congressman Chanler, one of whose six or seven sons is now Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and another is high sheriff of Dutchess County. But Mr. Chanler was a rich man. Some Jews raise large families in these times, and some Roman Catholics, but the old-time confidence that the Lord will provide is much impaired, and the folk who are of the greatest promise as parents of gifted offspring no longer live where simple life prevails and large families are easily subsisted.

The Employer of New York's "Sand-hogs."—Not one New Yorker in a thousand, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, could answer the question "Who built the city's first river tunnel?" and still fewer, perhaps, could tell where that tunnel is. "The man is Charles M. Jacobs," he goes on to inform us, "an Englishman by birth, an American by choice, at present chief engineer and construction head of all the six tubes that are being laid under the North River from Manhattan to New Jersey, two for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and four for the so-called McAdoo companies." He gives us the following further particulars of the man and his work:

The city's first river tunnel, which he planned and built between 1892 and 1894, is the ten-foot passageway beneath the East River from Ravenswood, L. I., to East Seventy-first Street, owned by the gas companies, and containing, besides two enormous mains, a three-foot-wide railway-track for dummy cars. Tho only a gas-tunnel, it is almost as big as the ones now under way, and the problems of its building were in a lesser degree the same that have confronted the engineer in his more recent and better known achievements.

Those who know Mr. Jacobs by reputation, in a general way, have heard little of his personality. His name, of course, is seen in print oftentimes these days, but it is only a name to the public at large. He is not one of the captains of success who are accustomed to be "written up." While he is approachable and affable to such inquirers as wish to hear about his tunnels, his attitude toward the seeker for personal narratives is as chilly as the eyes of the Sphinx. . . . . .

It was at the invitation of the late Austin Corbin, president of the Long Island Railroad, that he came to America in 1889. To Mr. Corbin he was to be a general adviser in connection with varied engineering

Niagara Hydraulic Ram

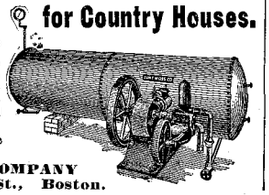
An automatic pump of highest known efficiency. Write for booklet K, which shows how the Niagara Hydraulic Ram will deliver water from a running stream or spring into your house, garden and stable without cost of maintenance.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.
140 Nassau Street, New York, Factory: Chester, Pa.

Water Supply for Country Houses.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. Any pressure up to 60 lbs. The ideal fire protection. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "O."



Let our Engineers figure out your needs.

LUNT MOSS COMPANY
43 South Market St., Boston.

DE-LIGHTED

To have you send us fifty cents for one of our Hinged Post Stick Files, artistic design and handsomely plated. You will be DE-LIGHTED when you receive it. A splendid appliance for office and home desks. Refund if not satisfactory.

COOK'S FLEXIBLE HINGED POST BINDER COMPANY
Ford Street, Hartford, Conn.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

schemes, especially in the planning of a complete rapid-transit system connecting Manhattan, Brooklyn, and New Jersey. The plans were presented to the New York City Rapid Transit Board, of which the late William Steinway was president, and many borings were made by Mr. Jacobs for a line that was to run from Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, to Cortlandt Street, Manhattan, and then across the North River to a junction with the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City.

In 1901, for the East River Gas Company, the engineer began his plans and borings for the Ravenswood gas-tunnel, and after the contractors had failed to prosecute the job properly, he himself undertook and carried it to completion, driving the headings simultaneously from both sides of the river, until they met, on July 11, 1904.

Among the undertakings which Mr. Jacobs superintended for Mr. Corbin was the planning and beginning of the "New York and Long Island Bridge" across the East River and Blackwell's Island. This structure, according to the original proposition, was to be connected with a Manhattan terminal for the Long Island Railroad system in East Sixty-third Street. Foundations were laid on the Blackwell's Island and Long Island waterfronts, but the plans were suspended when Mr. Corbin died. . . . . .

Besides having been the head of the engineering commission that designed the railway tunnels, as well as the McAdoo tubes farther down-stream, Mr. Jacobs has invented many of the devices used in their construction. In the case of the McAdoo enterprises he has been virtually the contractor as well as the engineer, owing to the impossibility of obtaining any one to undertake the job after the fatal and futile efforts of past years to bore what was called the "Morton Street tunnel," along the route adopted for two of the trolley tubes.

The improved type of shield, with which the tunnels are bored through the river soil, is his contrivance. Altho designed along the same lines as the shields heretofore used, it is unique in that it is fit for whatever sort of soil is met. For the benefit of those who do not know what a shield is like, the invention may be described broadly as a gigantic cylinder of steel and iron, a yard or two in length, with a cutting edge that is pushed forward by powerful hydraulic pressure, while the "sand-hogs" dig out the soil or blast the rock within the limits of its circumference. Behind the shield the tube is built, link by link, each link being an iron ring. All these rings are fastened together into a continuous circular passageway of metal, along the bottom of which, within a year or two, will be laid tracks for electric cars and for the fast through trains coming into New York from the South and West. . . . .

In other countries, too, Mr. Jacobs is overseeing and planning big things. Some of them are as far away as India. The latest foreign contract he has undertaken is for the French Government, which engaged him a few weeks ago to design a tunnel under the River Seine from Rouen to Havre, at a cost of $10,000,000. This one will be a mile only, and will embody all the new features to be seen in the North River tubes.

No matter how good your lamp, a MACBETH chimney makes it better.

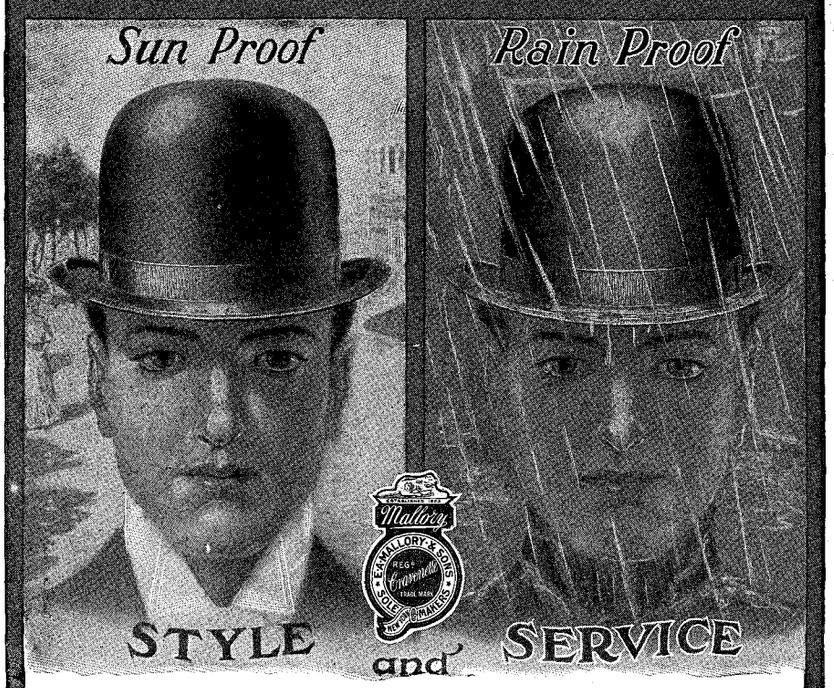
They are made to fit, and do not break from heat.

My lamp-chimneys offer the only practical remedy for all lamp-ills—good glass properly made. That's why they make good lamps better.

My Index is free.

Address, MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Mallory
CRAVENETTE HATS



One Hat that Stays New is as Good as Several New Hats.

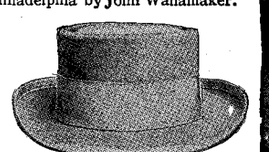
The Mallory Cravenette Hat is not only the standard of approved style, but it is also the stay-new hat. Not merely because it is made of fine fur felt, but because the felt has been subjected to the Priestley Cravenetting process, which makes it rain-proof and sun-proof.

Derbies and soft hats, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.

Sold by the best hatters everywhere. In Greater New York and Philadelphia by John Wanamaker.

Send to Dept. L for our Free Booklet of Hat Styles for 1907

E. A. Mallory & Sons, Inc.
Established 1823
13 Astor Place, cor. Broadway
New York
Factory: Danbury, Conn.



The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

FOR MEN WHO THINK AND ACT
"The Affirmative Intellect," by Chas. Ferguson. 90c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

The MOST POWERFUL Small Arm Ever Invented

COLT'S
AUTOMATIC PISTOL
CALIBRE .45

Full Metal Jacketed Bullet weighing 200 grains with a velocity of 900 ft. per second and a penetration of over 6 inches in wood.

TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office.

The COLT guarantee is the standard of the fire-arms world. Catalog "Police" describes this and all models. Mailed free on request : :: ::

Weight, 32 1-2 ounces. Length of Barrel, 5 inches. Finish, Full Blued. Length over all, 8 inches. Checked Walnut Stock. Capacity of Magazine, 7 shots.

. . . COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY . . .
HARTFORD, CONN.
London Office, 15a, Pall Mall, London, S. W.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SANITAS
THE WASHABLE WALL COVERING

$200 IN PRIZES
For Photographs Showing
WHAT SANITAS HAS DONE

SANITAS, the washable wall-covering, is now in use in many charming homes—from Maine to California. Its artistic effect has helped to make them attractive—its washable surface to make them more sanitary.

For photographs of the most artistic interiors we will give four prizes: 1st, 100; 2d, $50; 3d and 4th, $25 each.

The contest is open to all who desire to enter, without charge or consideration of any kind. Contestants need not, personally, be users of Sanitas.

Photographs must be received by May 28th, and to be our property. Prizes to be awarded June 27th.

Have you used SANITAS?
Use it this Spring!

SANITAS
The Washable Wall Covering

is made on a strong muslin foundation with oil and paint, choice of dull or glazed surface and in many patterns and colorings.

Easily hung as wall paper—easily cleaned as tile. As cheap as cartridge paper and far more durable—waterproof and will not fade.

Send to our Dep't of Home Decoration for samples of beautiful SANITAS, together with special pencil sketches of artistic and suggestive interiors. Send now.

Standard Table Oil Cloth Co.
Dept. B, 320 Broadway New York, City

TALK No. 4 ON BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

Opening a savings account by mail with this bank insures not only absolute safety, but is an incentive to put away small sums whenever most convenient. Send us a postal asking for booklet "T."

ASSETS OVER
42 MILLION DOLLARS

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS AND TRUST CO CLEVELAND O.

STARK NURSERIES sell Direct pay freight, give FULL value Founded 1825. Large NEW Fruit Book free. STARK BRO'S, Louisiana, Mo.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES
Machines ¼ Mfr's Prices. Rented Anywhere. Rent applied.
Write for Catalog E. Typewriter Emporium, 202 LaSalle St. Chicago

A Family of Temperance Workers.—The presidency of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, which was once held by Frances Willard and was recently left vacant by the resignation of Lady Henry Somerset, is now held by another English lady, the Countess of Carlisle, whose whole family, we are told by a writer in *The New Idea Woman's Magazine* (New York), is devoted to the cause of temperance. She was born the Hon. Rosalind Frances Stanley, the youngest daughter of the second Lord Stanley of Adderley. Early in life she became affiliated with the temperance workers, and after marriage did much with her husband's aid to bring about needed reforms in various parts of the country. Says this writer:

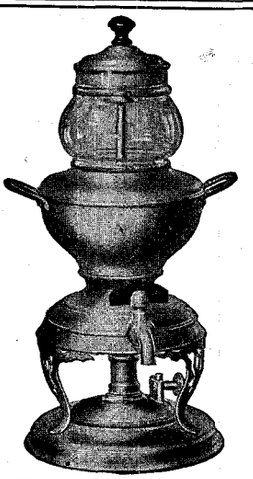
Probably there are no members of the British peerage more out and out in their opposition to the social evils that threaten the home life of the British people to-day than the Earl and Countess of Carlisle and their children. The chief object of their attack is the liquor traffic which they claim lies at the root of most of the dangers that menace the home, causing the physical deterioration of the race and the demoralization of the home; and blasting the lives of the young children who are the future citizens of the British Empire. When it is apprehended that seven and a half million people have fallen victims to the liquor traffic in England, and that more people have been killed by it during the last thirty years than in all the wars in the nineteenth century the world over, the importance of the problem is understood.

It is the acute seriousness of the menace of the drink evil that has brought the Earl and Countess of Carlisle and those with whom they are closely related to the front in the radical movement to suppress the traffic. The importance of their influence may be gaged by their high social standing in the hereditary nobility of Great Britain, and by their prominence in the larger and greater nobility of those who are enlisted in endeavors to make the world a better place for all humankind.

The Earl of Carlisle is a British peer of a line over two centuries old. He is the ninth Earl of Carlisle, the earldom having been created in 1661. His other titles are Viscount Howard of Morpeth and Baron Dacre of Gillesland. He was born in 1843 and he was just twenty-one years of age when he married the brilliant and beautiful Hon. Rosalind Frances Stanley.

It is said that there is no royal residence equal in extent and beauty to Castle Howard, the family seat of the Howards. Howard is the family name of the Earl of Carlisle, who, divested of his titles, is simply Mr. George James Howard, J.P. Castle Howard is located at York and is a magnificent place with a dome two hundred feet in the air. Much interest attaches to the castle because it is here that the Earl and Countess of Carlisle gave to the world a unique and telling demonstration of their genuine conversion to total abstinence. Convinced that the drinking of liquors is only a source of evil and never of good, and that the complete destruction of alcoholic drinks is essential to human happiness and progress, they proceeded to show their faith by their works. Castle Howard possest wine-cellars famous, far and wide, for their collection of rare old liquors. The Howards opened these rusty old vaults, removed all the vats, kegs, and bottles, and destroyed their contents. A storm of indignation arose from those who could not understand the conscientious and high-minded purpose of Lord and Lady Carlisle. Not content with a partial movement, they made their severance with the liquor traffic complete by closing all the public-houses and retail liquor stores on the great estates belonging to the family. . . . . .

Naworth Castle, the family seat at Carlisle, is celebrated as one of the old border castles, built as a stronghold for defense during the troublesome times between Scotland and England, and preserved



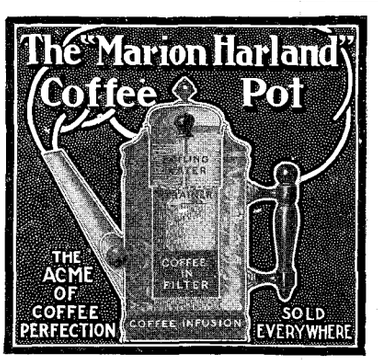
The "Meteor" French Coffee
Percolator
Finished in Silver Plate, Copper or Nickel
Made in over 100 styles and sizes, ranging in price from
$2.50 to $20

There are cheap imitations of the "Meteor"—be sure you get the genuine.

THERE is no need of using cereal Coffees. Nothing can equal the delicious flavor or the nutritive and gently stimulating qualities of the genuine coffee bean. If your coffee makes havoc with your nerves and digestion it is because you boil away the good and develop the bad to its highest potency.

The "Meteor" French Coffee Percolator is mechanically adapted to get the strength and aroma of the coffee without its nerve-destroying qualities. *Illustrated booklet with prices mailed upon request.*

Meriden Company, Silversmiths
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., Successor
218 Fifth Avenue, Corner 26th Street Madison Sq., NEW YORK
Factory: Meriden, Conn. Canada Factory: Hamilton, Ont.



THE MARION HARLAND COFFEE-POTS
are all full nickle-plated and ebony-trimmed with solid copper cover and silver plated strainer. Handsomely and substantially made throughout. **If your dealer cannot supply you,** the manufacturers will send any size you may select, delivered free by express, to any address east of the Mississippi (and fifty cents additional elsewhere) at the following prices:

2-cup size (1 pint), $1.25 8-cup size (2 quarts), $1.90
4-cup size (1 quart), 1.60 12-cup size (3 quarts), 2.20

Marion Harland writes: *"In my opinion it has no equal."*

SILVER & CO., 432 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Write for fully descriptive circular.

BURPEE'S SEEDS
A New Book of 200 pages, mailed Free to all who want to plant the Best Seeds that Grow. Address
BURPEE'S SEEDS, Philadelphia.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as a type of the extensive baronial seats which marked the splendor of early British nobles. The castle is full of reminders of Sir William Howard, the "Belted Will" of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," his library being here and his bedroom just as they were in ancient times. Connected with the estate is Lanercost Priory, founded in the twelfth century, where King Edward made his temporary residence in 1280, and where two memorial tablets have been placed to sons of Lord and Lady Carlisle, one of whom is buried here and the other in the African desert.

No liquor-saloons are to be found on the ground of Naworth Castle. And neither here nor in Castle Howard nor in the handsome London residence at No. 1 Palace Green is liquor ever served to guests, no matter how high their station. What this attitude toward social drinking-customs on the part of so influential a family involves is not difficult to estimate. It is certain to be of far-reaching effect in strengthening the position of the radical element working for social uplift through temperance reform. . . . . .

With the Countess of Aberdeen and Lady Henry Somerset, the Countess of Carlisle ranks as one of the most business-like women, the most active in politics, and the most eloquent in platform speaking of Great Britain. She personally superintends all her enterprises. Like Queen Victoria, she goes about in the most unpretentious fashion and is personally acquainted with every man, woman, and child on her estates. When her daughter, Lady Mary Howard, chose to marry Prof. Gilbert Murray of Glasgow University, the good countess had great happiness, because she had no desire that her children should marry only those of wealth and rank. Of her eleven children, six are living. The four daughters (one of whom is married to Hon. Charles Roberts, M.P., and two of whom are single) are all enthusiastic temperance workers. The heir to the earldom is Viscount Morpeth. The second son, Hon. Geoffrey Howard, is a member of Parliament, and does active service for better liquor legislation. The laws which the countess is now seeking are for the prohibition of the sale of liquors to minors, and for the elimination of the barmaid system. Lady Dorothy Howard represented her mother in the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention in Boston, when the Countess of Carlisle was chosen world's president.

The only law as yet procured to mitigate the practise of sending children for liquor has been a provision that the liquor must be carried in covered receptacles, thus decreasing the temptation. Headed by Lady Carlisle and her influential family, the cause of temperance will receive a great and permanent impetus, not only in Great Britain but around the world.

A Polish Wonder.—Miecio Horszowski, the musical prodigy of thirteen years, who is now in this country after an extended South-American

$21,300,523.40
Is a Large Sum

It represents the amount of death claims paid by this Company in a single year—1906. This was not the result of investments made by care-free, well-to-do people. It came very largely from men who went from slight inconvenience to great self-denial to keep up the policies that would when needed keep up the home. Of such, largely, is the membership of

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

Their confidence and their patronage have made and kept it the largest and staunchest life insurance company in the world. The vast sum saved and being saved by the new management must benefit all policy holders, and cannot but attract those who seek the greatest protection, and therefore make its agents welcome everywhere.

The Time to Act is NOW.

For the new forms of policies consult our nearest agent, or write direct to

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, N. Y.

6%

We issue Certificates of Deposit running for two years and bearing 6% interest that offer an unusually attractive form of investment They are absolutely safe—being secured by deposits of first mortgages on improved real estate. They are convenient—issued in amounts of $100 or more. They are negotiable—can be transferred or used as collateral security. They are issued by a strong, conservatively managed company that has been in business 12 years and that has depositors in almost all parts of the world.

5% on Savings Accounts subject to withdrawal at any time. Write to-day.

THE CALVERT MORTGAGE & DEPOSIT CO.
1045 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

Sectional Bookcases

The Lundstrom Sectional Book cases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.
They grow with your library.
They fit any space.
They are sent direct from factory.

On Approval Freight Paid

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities and our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enable us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

Solid Oak per section **$1.00** without door; **$1.75** with door

Send for Our Beautiful New Catalogue No. 23

in which we illustrate the different grades from the neatly finished Solid Oak cases at above prices, to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library. Every book section has non-binding, disappearing glass door. Tops and bases, $1.00 each.

THE X. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets.

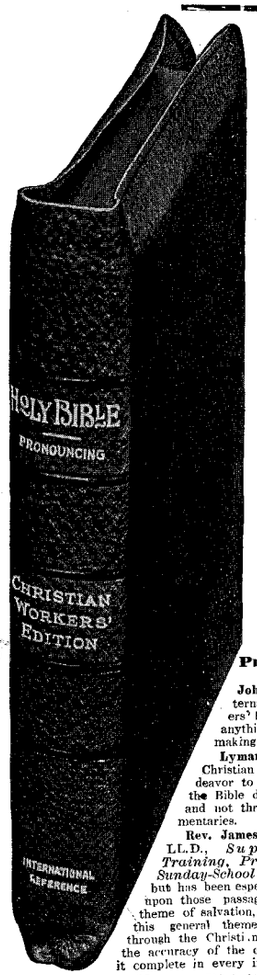
PARSIFAL. The story and analysis of Wagner's great opera, by H. R. HAWEIS. Small 12mo, cloth, 68 pages, 40c. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

THE UNIVERSITY PRINTS
150 SUBJECTS. ONE CENT EACH.
Send for Catalogue.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

BEST LIGHT

Places an independent, Portable gas plant at your service. It makes and burns its own gas and produces a more brilliant light than electricity or acetylene. It costs but a trifle to maintain.
No Grease, Dirt, Smoke or Odor. Agents Wanted.
THE BEST LIGHT CO., 92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.
Owners of Original Patents.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Easiest to read Bible

By an entirely new plan, **a thread of red ink** running from Genesis to Revelation binds in one harmonious whole each leading topic. All the precious truths which lie hidden under a mass of unconnected matter and escape the mere Bible reader are brought to light and tied together.

The Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, D.D., the popular authority on Bible themes, has arranged on this plan

Three Thousand Selected Texts

in the "International"

Christian Workers' Bible

Prominent People's Opinions:

John Wanamaker: "International Christain Workers' Bible" is an advance of anything hitherto attempted in making the Bible usable.

Lyman Abbott: Valuable to Christian Workers in their endeavor to get at the teaching of the Bible directly and immediately, and not through the medium of commentaries.

Rev. James A. Worden, D.D., LL.D., *Supt. Sabbath School Training, Presbyterian Board of Sunday-School Work:* Doctor Hurlbut has been especially happy in deciding upon those passages which treat of the theme of salvation, and upon his division of this general theme into classes. I went through the Christian Workers' Bible testing the accuracy of the classification, and I found it complete in every instance.

Bound in fine Morocco, Divinity Circuit, with overlapping edges; round corners, gold edges with red underneath. Size of page, 8⅝ x 5¾ inches, beautifully printed in large, clear type on extra fine paper.

The Christian Workers' Bible will be SENT FREE for examination, all charges prepaid

If it does not please you, return it at our expense. If it does please you, remit **Special Price.**

Published at $4.75 but for quick introduction and for a limited time we offer it at the SPECIAL PRICE of **$2.50**

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE PRESS 1006 Arch St. Phila.

SEND NO MONEY—Cut out coupon and mail to-day

INTERNATIONAL PRESS, 1006 Arch St., Philadelphia. The Christian Workers' Bible. Please send without charge, at your expense. I will remit $2.50 or return same in 5 days

Name.....

Address.....

If you want this Bible with our Patent Thumb Index change price to $2.85

63

Stewart Hartshorn

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.

Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers *Tin Rollers*

6% DEBENTURE BONDS

WRITE for our Booklet "D" explaining all about 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, secured by First Mortgage. Interest payable in January and July at National Park Bank.

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.
BILLINGS, MONT.

tour, has had such a meteoric rise to fame in musical circles that his life story is being widely circulated in the press. The New York *Times* tells it briefly thus:

The boy was born in Lemberg, Poland. His first evidence of unusual talent was given when he was only three years old. One day he heard his mother, who was a good musician, play a melody from Mendelssohn. He is said to have imitated the melody exactly, picking it out with one finger in the treble. Then, by instinct, he found the bass notes to go with the air.

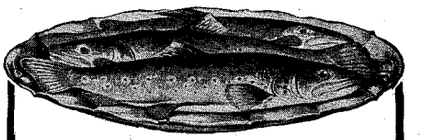
After his mother had taught him all she knew he studied under Leschetizky, Paderewski's master. Then he worked under the direction of Richard Heuberger. The following year, when he was six years old, he composed a "Marche Solennelle." In Vienna, at five years old, he gave his first public concert, and, strangely enough, has completely forgotten the event.

He began his first tour at seven, and played in Berlin, Warsaw, Geneva, Madrid, and Lisbon. In 1904 he gave four concerts in Paris. He has also appeared in London, Rome, Milan, Naples, and almost all the European musical centers. His last engagement before sailing for South America was in Italy. In this South-American tour he visited Brazil and Uruguay. He achieved his greatest successes in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres. In this tour it was customary for him to play the entire program of a concert without assistance.

As usual, it is asserted that he plays with remarkable passion and technic combined. His favorite composers are said to be Chopin, Beethoven, and Schumann. They say that he never practises less than two or more than three hours a day. They also have the usual story to tell about the extreme care taken of his physical condition.

Clemenceau's Practical Joking.—Georges Clemenceau, the present Premier of France, is said to be a master of clever repartee, which he seldom loses a chance to exercise, even tho by so doing he stings bitterly a very close friend. William Morton Fullerton, in *Everybody's Magazine* (February), remarks upon this characteritsic, and upon Clemenceau's love of a practical joke. The serious consequences of two of his sallies are told by the writer:

Once his penchant for making fun cost him more than a friend. It lost for him the presidency of the French Chamber. There was, some years ago, in that Chamber an honest countryman by the name of Michou, who loathed all the refinements of civilization. He was always asking for the suppression of the opera. He carried his peasant rusticity so far as to avoid, in fact, the use of water, not merely for drinking purposes, but also for his ablutions. One day, during a debate in the Chamber on the Paris water-system, the defender of the project remarked that each inhabitant required per day at least sixty liters of water. Michou rose indignantly, exclaiming, "What, the Parisians drink, then, sixty liters of water!" Mr. Clemenceau, thereupon, in his most sarcastic tones, cried out from his place: "My dear Michou, I assure you that there are certain tribes where water is also used for washing purposes." Very possibly Michou would have forgiven this personality if Mr. Clemenceau had henceforth let him alone. But there is something of the *gamin* of Paris about the disabused philosopher Clemenceau, and his face wears uniformly an ironic grin, which is the mask of an essential playfulness of temper, not wholly free from malice. He is an irrepressible practical joker, as one day Michou found out to his cost. It was Michou's custom, when his colleagues were thronging the House during a lively debate, to visit alone the *buffet* of the Chamber, and there to fill his pockets with sandwiches. As he wore a voluminous shooting-jacket the inroads thus made on the deputies' larder were by no means insignificant. Mr. Clemenceau one day glided behind him, and, while Michou was thus storing away his dinner, dexterously filched each successive sandwich from his pocket. Michou, however, soon discovered the larceny and burst into a furious passion. He vowed vengeance. Shortly afterward the Chamber had to elect its president. There were two candidates for the post, Mr. Clemenceau



FISH

more than any other dish needs careful seasoning. It is rendered more appetizing by the use of

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a delightful seasoning for Scalloped Oysters, Broiled Lobster, Cod Fish Balls and Steaks, Deviled Clams, Fish Salads, etc.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York.

Refinish Your Furniture

Do It Yourself

Interesting, simple and fascinating. Our practical free book makes it a simple matter to finish or refinish new or old furniture, woodwork and floors in **Weathered, Mission, Forest Green, Flemish, Mahogany** or other latest effects at little cost with Johnson's Prepared Wax.

Apply our Wax with cloth to any finished wood and rub to a polish with dry cloth. A beautiful **wax finish** will be immediately produced. Our book explains how to change color and finish of furniture to harmonize with your woodwork and furnishings.

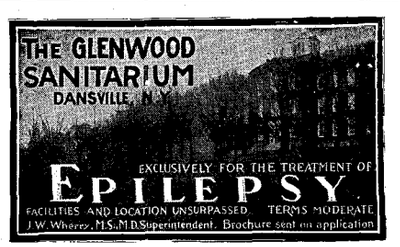
We save you money by telling how old, discarded, poorly finished furniture can be made serviceable and stylish.

Johnson's Prepared Wax—10 and 25c packages and large size cans. Sold by all dealers in paint.

Johnson's Wood Dyes (all shades) half pint cans 30 cents, pint cans 50 cents. **Postpaid upon receipt of price if your dealer will not supply you.** Write for 48-page color book — "The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture." **Sent free** — mention edition LD 2.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Racine, Wis.

"The Wood-Finishing Authorities"


THE GLENWOOD SANITARIUM
DANSVILLE, N.Y.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE TREATMENT OF
EPILEPSY
FACILITIES AND LOCATION UNSURPASSED. TERMS MODERATE
J.W. Wherry, M.S., M.D. Superintendent. Brochure sent on application

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

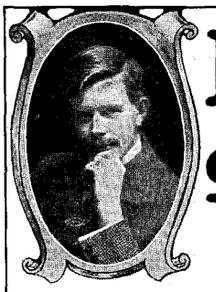
being put forward by the Radicals. The latter was beaten by one vote, and that vote was cast by Michou, who, altho a Radical, and the object of his colleagues' supplications, refused to pardon the pickpocket Clemenceau. The fortunate candidate was Mr. Fallières, now President of the Republic, of whose high destiny this election was the beginning. Never before had Mr. Clemenceau come anywhere near public office. And later on, instead of attaining power, he was beaten down by storms of obloquy. They who amuse themselves when reading history with such classic problems as the influence of the length of Cleopatra's nose upon the destinies of Rome, may find in this tale excellent matter for similar speculation.

"Bull Run" Russell.—It is thus, says the Springfield *Republican*, that veterans of the Civil War will most readily identify Sir William Howard Russell of London, editor of *The Army and Navy Gazette*, who has just died at the age of 86. In 1861 Dr. Russell was in this country as a representative of the London *Times*, and, writing as he did from a Southern viewpoint, the reports and letters which he sent home were little relished by the people of the North. His description of the battle of Bull Run and the rout of the Northern forces was so disliked, says *The Republican*, that "we dubbed him 'Bull Run' Russell and set him down as an enemy of the Union cause." Yet he was one of the world's great special correspondents, we are told, and the profession of the war correspondent was virtually created by him. His work on our Civil War, particularly in reporting the battle of Bull Run, and his other labors are reviewed by this paper:

There are Union soldiers to-day who admit that there is far more of accuracy in this English correspondent's story of that battle than could be allowed when the narrative was new. Mr. Russel had to describe a defeat, a rout, a panic such as often beset raw troops. No nation likes to have the limelight turned on at such a moment as that; it was a critical time for the North, and the impressions which Russell's letters carried abroad were not desirable, and so there was furious indignation here against the English writer. It ended in his recall in 1862 by the London *Times*. The departure was aided by Secretary Stanton, and we all cried good riddance.

Before that Mr. Russell had won his great fame in the Crimea. He was a terrible truth-teller in the Crimean war, and when Dr. Russell was knighted the London *Times* put aside the veil of anonymity then so closely worn, and said of his services at that time: "The faults and defects in our organization, which he was mainly instrumental in bringing before the public notice, would have passed unknown and unremedied but for the light which he threw upon them. It was an invidious duty, entailing on its author no common obloquy and abuse, but certainly entitling him to no common gratitude from the country which he so well served." In his Crimean service, beginning in 1854, Dr. Russell passed from the opening to the close of the war, and was present at Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, the assaults and the fall of Sebastopol, and so became the first great war correspondent of the modern school. Through Russell's letters England learned of the terrible condition of her army in the winter, and the revelations raised a storm of indignation against the ministry, before which it was swept out of office.

William Howard Russell was born in Ireland, attended Trinity College, and was called to the bar, but in 1843 he began to write for the London *Times*. That took him entirely away from the law. An LL.D. in later life gave him the title of doctor. Following the evacuation of the Crimea in 1856, Mr. Russell went to Moscow to describe the coronation of the Czar. When the mutiny broke out in 1857 he proceeded to India, and was with Lord Clyde, and served in the campaigns from the capture of Lucknow till the suppression of the mutiny, and he received therefor the cherished Indian war medal and the Lucknow clasp. In 1860 Mr. Russell



I want just a moment of YOUR time

It will be worth your while. Look me mentally in the eye and seriously consider what I have to say to you.

I can do two things for you: I can largely increase your store of nervous energy, making you capable of more and better work, and I can so improve your general health as to make you feel like a different man.

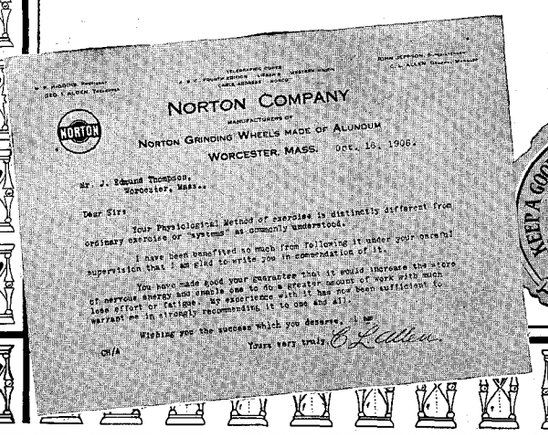
I have done all this for hundreds of men in my own city by means of my physiological method of exercise, and I can do the same for you. My method is absolutely unique and altogether different from ordinary exercise. It surprises by its simplicity and astonishes by its results. It is a method that does not demand any change in your habits of life or the giving up of accustomed pleasures. It takes but a few minutes of your time each day.

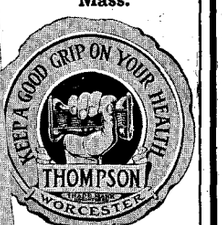
My patrons are business men of highest intelligence, not given to fads. They demand proof and I give it to them by banishing indigestion, headaches, nervousness, constipation, sleeplessness, obesity, poor circulation, and many other ills incident to present-day high-pressure living.

Such endorsements as Mr. Allen's letter below, and many others that I will gladly send you, should inspire you with confidence that what I am doing for others I can as easily do for you.

My book "How to Keep a Good Grip on Your Health" tells what I do and how I do it. I will gladly mail it, free of charge, at your request. Address

J. EDMUND THOMPSON
333 Main St.
Worcester Mass.


NORTON COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
NORTON GRINDING WHEELS MADE OF ALUNDUM
WORCESTER, MASS. Oct. 16, 1906.
Mr. J. Edmund Thompson,
Worcester, Mass.
Dear Sir:
Your Physiological Method of exercise is distinctly different from ordinary exercise or "systems" as commonly understood.
I have been benefited so much from following it under your personal supervision that I am glad to write you in commendation of it.
You have made good your guarantee that it would increase the store of nervous energy and enable me to do a greater amount of work with less effort or fatigue. My experience with it has now been sufficient to warrant me in strongly recommending it to one and all.
Wishing you the success which you deserve, I am
Yours very truly, C. L. Allen
CH/A



YOU CAN FORGET

All you please without fear of consequences if you have the *Memindex habit*. *It is easy to acquire* because the Memindex is simple and practical and fits into the everyday needs of the busy man. The fresh dated card before you each day is a great help toward doing things systematically. Just below it are cards for two or more weeks; a card opposite for things to keep in sight until done, an index for memoranda to be retained and extra cards for special subjects—the whole in the thickness of an ordinary memo-book.

YOU CAN REMEMBER

At the right time things that require attention at that time. The Memindex will remind you if you have the habit. It is a comfortable habit.

A GREAT HELP FOR BUSY MEN

Express prepaid on receipt of price. Personal checks accepted.

	Small	Large
Cowhide Seal Leather Case, hardwood tray and cards,	$2.00	$2.75
Am. Russian Leather Case, plain oak tray and cards,	2.50	3.25
Genuine Morocco Case, quartered oak tray and cards,	3.00	3.75
Genuine Sealskin Case, selected quar. oak tray and cards,	3.50	4.50
Silver Trimmed Case, mahogany tray with cover and cards,	5.00	6.00

Sundays extra, 35c., 50c. Future Year's Cards, $1.00, $1.25. Outfits $1.50 to $10. Booklet Free. Duty and express paid in Canada for 20 per cent. more.

MEM-INDEX
The Pocket Card System

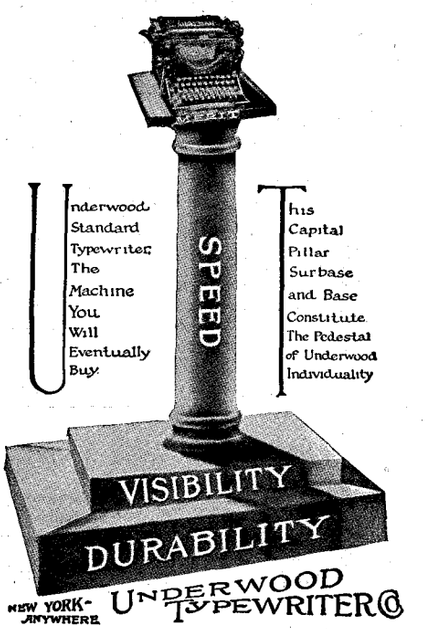
Also a valuable card index for desk use. Dated Cards from tray are carried in the handy pocket case, 2 to 4 weeks at a time. To-day's card always at the front. No leaves to turn. Helps you to

PLAN YOUR WORK
WORK YOUR PLAN
ACCOMPLISH MORE

You need it. Three years' sales show that most all business and professional men need it.

GET IT NOW

Wilson Memindex Co.,
65 Mill St., Rochester, N. Y.

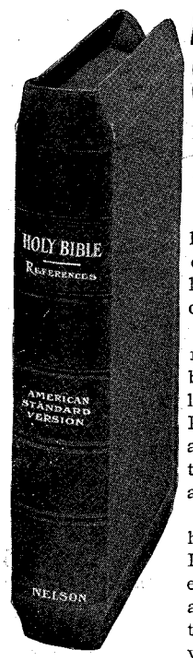

Underwood Standard Typewriter The Machine You Will Eventually Buy
SPEED
This Capital Pillar Surbase and Base Constitute The Pedestal of Underwood Individuality
VISIBILITY
DURABILITY
NEW YORK-ANYWHERE
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Spirit and the Understanding

1st Cor. XIV: 7-19

Here is the Apostle's own argument for a translation of the Bible that people can understand. When Paul translated the Greek words of Christ into Latin, we may feel sure that he used words which his hearers understood. That is what has been done for the people of our day in the



American Standard Bible

Edited by the American Revision Committee

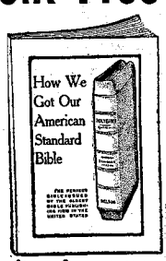
Changes in the same language, as well as changes from one language to another, require new translations.

English Bibles of the 15th century could not be understood by English people of the 17th. King James demanded a new translation into the speech of his day—and the people rejoiced.

The English language has kept on changing. It has required 40 editions of the dictionary to keep pace with these changes in 300 years.

The same words come to have utterly different meanings. Hundreds of words which properly interpreted Paul's or Isaiah's thought, three centuries ago, give an entirely wrong interpretation now. The American Standard Bible uses words which properly interpret the Sacred Thought to *us*.

24 Page Book Sent Free



It tells you about all the translations of the Scriptures and fully describes the **American Standard Bible,** naming Universities, Colleges, Theological Schools, Bible-Training Schools, Young Men's Christian Associations, great Editors and prominent Ministers who use and recommend it. Write for it to-day—a postal card will do.

Be sure and ask your bookseller for the **American Standard** Bible, published by Thomas Nelson & Sons. Price 35c. to $18.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS

Bible Publishers for Fifty Years

37g East 18th Street New York

Also Publishers of Nelson's Encyclopædia

established *The Army and Navy Gazette*, of which he remained the principal proprietor and editor until his death, and which grew to be a power. Wherever the war-clouds gathered Russell went until recent years. He joined the Austrian army at the outbreak of war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 and saw that scrimmage through. When war was declared between France and Germany in 1870, Correspondent Russell went to Berlin, and thence accompanied the staff of the crown prince. He was present at the battle of Sedan and at the siege and fall of Paris, which he entered with the crown prince. As an honorary secretary Russell accompanied the Prince of Wales on his journeys to Egypt and the East; he saw the Suez Canal opened, and went to South Africa with Lord Wolseley in 1879—and the fruit of his globe-trotting was an imposing collection of war medals and decorations. Nor did his writings perish with their newspaper use, for the literary quality which this most prolific of war correspondents attained can be sampled in his ten or more volumes—"Letters from the Crimea," "British Expedition to the Crimea," "My Diary North and South," and "Diary in India," being the most representative. This man had some of the graces of literature, but he was first and preeminently the journalist.

The Pioneer Missionary of the New Hebrides.—The death of the Rev. John G. Paton at Canterbury, Australia, on January 29, closed a life which *The Southern Presbyterian* (Atlanta) characterizes as full of "a very serious romance, full of peril, full of weariness, full of usefulness, abounding in fruitfulness" Dr Paton was the pioneer missionary to the New Hebrides. When he went there savagery and cannibalism had full sway. "To-day," says this paper, "these islands have more family prayer and more church discipline, we apprehend, than among the Christians of this country." Dr. Paton's early life, we are informed, was passed among very religious surroundings. There is a tradition in Dumfries, Scotland, where his parents lived, that for forty years his father was detained from the house of God only four times. After a fair education the son was offered an opportunity to receive special training at Woolwich Arsenal, at government expense, but only on condition of signing an agreement for seven years' service. This he refused to do, having already determined upon a life service "in the proclaiming of the gospel." The paper quoted above gives this summary of his successful life:

Not long after this he had an offer of fifty pounds per year to act as district visitor and tract distributor in West Campbell Street Church, Glasgow, and he walked the whole forty miles to Glasgow to save the expense of railroad fare. On this trip of forty miles he spent, for food, three half-pence. And for his lodging in Glasgow he paid one shilling sixpence per week. Later he entered on work in the Glasgow city mission, and there he labored a year before he secured as many as six or seven regular hearers from among the non-churchgoing element. But in the course of two or three years his audiences exceeded the capacity of his rooms

All unaware was young Paton of the purpose of God in this work, to prepare him for the greater hardships in the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

He had been in this class of work for about ten years, and was enjoying an income of six hundred dollars a year, when a loud call was made for some one to go out and help in the mission work in the New Hebrides islands. For a long time no one

Pure Linen for Health.

Ask your Doctor—there is only one Pure Linen Mesh Underwear—KNEIPP—a statement we would not dare make could we not prove it. By its very nature Pure Linen keeps the skin in a healthy, rugged condition, and the open weave regulates the temperature of the body by giving the pores just the breathing air that they demand; an unfailing safeguard against chills from sudden changes or draughts. Pure Linen is most absorbent, and takes up the moisture of the body instantly—the open weave presents so many surfaces to the air that it quickly dries and always feels clean and comfortable.

A double construction which presents a smooth surface to the friction of the outer clothing is an exclusive feature of Kneipp Linen Mesh Underwear—it causes it to wear much longer. Cannot shrink under any conditions.

Write for free samples to-day.

Sent for Free Inspection

The best dealers everywhere sell Kneipp Linen Mesh Underwear for Men, Women and Children. On request we gladly send samples of the different weights and meshes and give you the names of our dealers in your city. If we have no dealer near you we will send Kneipp Underwear direct to you for free inspection. Write today for free Linen Book. It tells the proved truth about Linen for Comfort and Health.

Kneipp Wear-Guarantee

The manufacturer's strong wear-guarantee stands behind every garment. If it does not wear satisfactorily your dealer will replace it on his judgment without consulting us—or we will if you deal direct with us. Our sweeping wear-guarantee protects both our dealers and you.

Long Drawers—Knee Drawers
Long Sleeves—Half Sleeves or Sleeveless

C. Commichau & Co., Ltd., 88 Franklin St., New York City

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar

Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York

THERE ARE TWO REASONS

Why we send our Duplicator on 10 days' trial

FIRST—It proves OUR confidence in the machine.

SECOND—By personal use, YOU can positively tell, before buying, whether it meets your requirements. Each machine contains 16 feet of duplicating surface which can be used over and over again, **100 copies from pen written** and **50 copies from type written original.** Complete Duplicator, cap size (prints 8¾ x 13 in.), $5.00.

Take advantage of our trial offer.

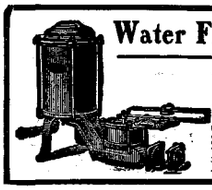
FELIX P. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.

Daus Bldg. 111 John St., New York

Water Flows Up Hill To You.

If spring or stream is below where you want water, you'll find the most satisfactory way is to use the water to raise water by means of a

RIFE HYDRAULIC RAM. No Attention, No Expense, Runs Continuously.



Operates under 18 inches to 50 feet fall. Elevates water 30 feet each foot of fall. Sold on 30 days free trial. Large plants for serving towns, railroad tanks, irrigation, country homes, etc. Small engines for individual use. Many thousands in successful operation. Booklet free. **RIFE ENGINE COMPANY, 2173 Trinity Building, New York.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

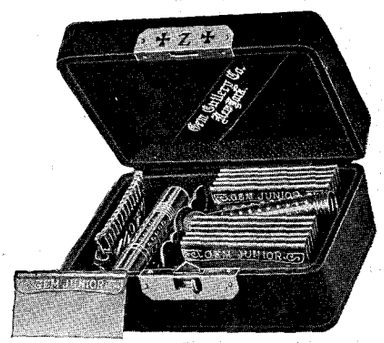
Important to Every Man

TAKE advantage of this opportunity—an offer you cannot afford to miss. No matter what razor you are using or have used, let us send you postpaid on 10 days' trial our

Special Set No. 12

"Gem" Junior Safety Razor

Complete, $1.50



Set consists of Silver Nickel Plated frame, combination handle, and 12 keen steel blades in handsomely finished plush-lined case (*see illustration*). A combination of Utility and Beauty unequalled in Fine Cutlery. **We guarantee** that this razor will shave you better in every respect than any other razor at any price, or money refunded.

ADDRESS

GEM CUTLERY COMPANY, 34 Reade Street, NEW YORK

responded. Then, after deliberation, Paton told his roommate that he was going to offer his services. His roommate, Joseph Copeland, replied, "If they will accept of me, I am also resolved to go."

Strenuous was the opposition to him. One dear old Christian gentleman argued, "You will be eaten by the cannibals." Paton replied, "Mr. Dickson, you are advanced in years now, and your own prospect is soon to be laid in the grave, there to be eaten by worms. I confess to you that if I can but live and die serving the Lord Jesus it will make no difference to me whether I am eaten by cannibals or by worms."

The field of Mr. Paton's first labors was on the island of Tanna. There he "found the Tannese to be painted savages, enveloped in all the superstition and wickedness of heathenism. They are exceedingly ignorant, vicious, and bigoted, and almost void of natural affection."

His residence there was a ceaseless time of suffering. Under the influence of fever and ague, his wife died. The natives, contrary to their promise, robbed him even of his cooking-utensils. The "traders," whose business was to secure sandalwood for as little as possible, and send it home for sale, incited the natives to murder him.

Time after time he stood with their guns pointed at his head, each one waiting for the other to fire the first shot. Time after time he was assailed with clubs, with murderous intent. Finally they set his house on fire, intending to kill him as he should emerge. At last he and his fellow laborer were taken away by a ship and sent to another island. This was between 1860 and 1870.

But the last chapter of his "memoir" tells of two neat Christian churches built about 1890, and now in use on the island of Tanna, erected by the natives, and it tells of a thank-offering then raised by the natives for the safe building of the church.

The exposures of Dr. Paton led him to put forth special efforts to have a ship for the use of the missionaries on these islands. The *Dayspring* was built, and, later, another and another vessel, so that supplies and help could be sent promptly to the laborers. And now a very large part of the New Hebrides group has been turned to Christ. Dr. Paton's life has not been in vain.

His early trials prepared him for the heavier trials of his mission life, and these, in turn, fitted him for his great usefulness in his last years in stimulating interest in missions in all the Protestant lands of earth. His last visit to America left a profound impression on all his hearers.

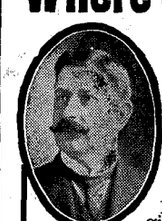
The President Takes a Walk.—A dispatch to the New York *Times* observes that President Roosevelt's chief recreation nowadays "seems to be found in giving the Secret-Service men nervous prostration." They are wide-awake most of the time, and it is only by extreme craftiness that the President can get away from them and go off on a lark by himself. But whenever he does, there is an epidemic of heart disease in the corps. The dispatch continues:

His last exploit was last night. It is a tough job to dodge the Secret-Service men, for knowing his disposition to do so they are on the alert and they know most of his tricks. Last night, however, he succeeded in eluding them for an hour and a half and had the time of his life.

He had not been gone more than a minute before his guardians discovered his escape and they were thrown into a panic. They went rushing in every direction where he had ever been known to go before. One of them started on a rapid run toward Senator Lodge's, while another deployed along the avenue toward Georgetown on horseback. Two more hastened into streets where the President had occasionally taken a horseback ride, while a fifth investigated to see if a horse were missing anywhere, and found that the President was undoubtedly afoot wherever he might be.

They searched all the President's haunts in vain. Meanwhile, happy in his new-found freedom, the President had made a bee line for the White Lot, the big vacant space back of the White-House grounds. It is big enough to hide fifty presidents, and so

Where the Money Is IN Poultry



You have heard of the Big Profits in the Poultry Business. If you would know how they are made, send two dimes for a copy of my book "Eggs, Broilers and Roasters." It gives the cost of production in all branches of the poultry business. It gives the market quotations week by week, averaged for three years. It shows when a chick hatched any week in the year could be marketed as a broiler or as a roasting chicken, and the profit it would make. It also tells of the profits of egg production, and how best to secure them.

A copy of my Poultry Equipment Catalog will tell you all about my Model Incubators and Brooders. These machines are the greatest Hatchers and Artificial Mothers the world has seen. With these hatchers and rearers we raised over twenty thousand chickens the past season at the Model Farm—more than has ever been raised on any other farm in a season. We are raising 100,000 this season. Let me tell you about it.

If you want to make money with poultry I can help you. I can start you right. My Model Incubators and Brooders make an economical and efficient equipment. Their use, coupled with the instructions given in my literature precludes failure. Write me today.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS,
369 Henry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE **1907** tells all about pure-bred poultry and describes and illustrates **60** varieties. **10** ***beautiful natural color*** plates. Gives reasonable prices for stock and eggs; how to cure diseases, kill lice, make money. This valuable book only 10 cts. **B. H. GREIDER, RHEEMS, PA.**

ARE YOU DEAF?

We have 25 Kinds of Instruments to Assist Hearing. Sent on approval. Write for Catalogue.
Wm. A. Willis & Co., 134 S. 11th St., Philadelphia.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATIONAL

HOME STUDY COURSES

JOHN F. GENUNG, A.M., PH.D.
Professor of English.

OUR School affords the home student an opportunity to pursue a Complete High School Course under professors in leading American colleges and universities. The Courses in English are given by Prof. Genung of Amherst; Latin, by Prof. Harkness, of Brown; Greek, by Prof. Chase, of Harvard. An eminent specialist is at the head of every department.

Students may register at any time and may take up complete courses or pursue special branches. Special attention is given to students preparing for college. We also offer instruction in Commercial and Normal Branches.

Every reader of THE DIGEST who is interested in home study and correspondence teaching is invited to send for a free copy of our eighty-page catalogue and full information in regard to our home study courses.

The Home Correspondence School
Dept. 29, Springfield, Mass.

GAIN INDEPENDENCE-LEARN BY MAIL TO BE A
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

It is a fortunate office man who commands $2000 a year. Auditors, Systematizers, Public Accountants, with no more natural ability, secure from two to five times that income. Our course of mail instruction, complete compact, practical, is prepared and taught by practicing CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, and ATTORNEYS AT LAW. It is guaranteed to make a capable specialist of any capable office man and put him in the well paid class. Our text books on THEORY OF ACCOUNTS, PRACTICAL ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, COMMERCIAL LAW, also BOOKKEEPING and BUSINESS PRACTICE, are reinforced by constant individual attention to each student, and there are no failures. *Write us for particulars.*

UNIVERSAL BUSINESS INST., Inc., Dept. W.
27-29 East 22d St., N. Y.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

We absolutely guarantee to teach shorthand complete in only thirty days. You can learn in spare time in your own home, no matter where you live. No need to spend months as with old systems. **Boyd's Syllabic System** is easy to learn—easy to write—easy to read. Simple. Practical. Speedy. Sure. No ruled lines—no positions—no shading, as in other systems. No long list of word signs to confuse. ONLY NINE CHARACTERS to learn and you have the entire English (or any other) language at your ABSOLUTE COMMAND. The best system for stenographers, private secretaries, newspaper reporters. Lawyers, ministers, teachers, physicians, literary folk and business men may now learn shorthand for their own use. Does not take continual daily practice as with other systems. Our graduates hold high-grade positions everywhere. Send to-day for booklets, testimonials, guarantee offer, etc.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
930 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.

"HOW TO REMEMBER"
Sent Free to readers of this publication
Stop Forgetting
You are no greater intellectually than your memory. Easy, inexpensive. Increases income; gives ready memory for faces, names, business details, studies conversation; develops will, public speaking, personality. Send for Free Booklet.
DICKSON MEMORY SCHOOL, 754 Kimball Hall, CHICAGO

The Pratt Teachers' Agency
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, schools and families. Advises parents about schools. **WM. O. PRATT, Mgr.**

gloomy at night that no president would ever be suspected by the most imaginative guardian of a desire to go there.

The President walked all around this big lot a dozen times, momentarily expecting to be overhauled and recaptured, but he was not. Finally he became bold, and leaving his hiding-place walked down an unfrequented street and turned up another. He walked ten blocks and back, meeting hardly anybody, and returned to the White House chipper and exultant.

As he arrived he ran into half a dozen limp and disheartened-looking Secret-Service men, who had given up the chase and were preparing to lose their jobs. He grinned pleasantly at them, and vainly they tried to grin back.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Using His Friends.—When Thomas A. Edison was living in Menlo Park, a visitor from New York said to him one day:

"By the way, your front gate needs repairing. It was all I could do to get it open. You ought to have it trimmed, or greased, or something."

Mr. Edison laughed.

"Oh, no," he said. "Oh, no."

"Why not?" asked the visitor.

"Because," was the reply, "every one who comes through that gate pumps two buckets of water into the tank on the roof."—*Washington Star.*

Worked the Other Way.—The late James Wylie, the "Herd Laddie," whose name is synonymous with all that is popular in the game of drafts, received a box of cigars from a German enthusiast during the course of his last battle with ex-champion Martins.

"Mit dose cigars," said the donor, "you can beat all der vorld."

"Ah, weel," said Wylie is his canny Scotch manner, "I have to play Martins this afternoon."

"Never mind, my poy; mit dose cigars you will play vere goot."

Later in the day they met again, and Wylie informed his friend that he had won a game with Martins that afternoon.

"Vere goot. I tells you it was der cigars."

"I hardly think that," said Wylie.

"But, vell, did you not schmoke der cigars?"

"Me smoke them?" cried Wylie. "Na, na; I dinna smoke, ye ken. But I gi'ed one to Martins."—*Tit-Bits.*

Gems from the Schoolroom.—Charon was a man who fried soles over the sticks.

Simon de Montfort formed what was known as the Mad Parliament—it was something the same as it is at the present day.

An abstract noun is one that can not be felt, heard, seen, touched, or smelt.

Cromwell raised a famous body of soldiers known to history as "The Ironclads."

The Tories objected to the passing of the Reform bill because they thought that the House of Commons would soon be filled with republicans and sinners.

The snow-line stretches from the north pole to the south pole, and where it crosses the Alps and the Himalayas it is many thousand feet high in the air.

The Transvaal is situated on a plateau four thousand miles high, and produces large crops of serials.

Mortmain tried to stop dead men from leaving their land to churches.

Socrates died from a dose of wedlock.

The heart is over the ribs in the midst of the borax.

A thermometer is an instrument for measuring temperance.

From a composition: "His spirituous nature caused him to be loved by all."

The chairman replied in a few appropriated words.

A toga is a sort of naval officer usually found in China or Japan.

Marconi is used to make delicious puddings.

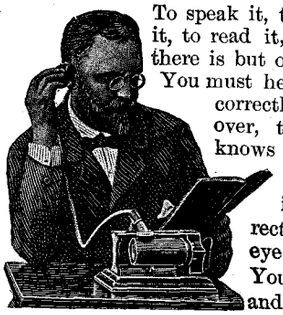
In 1234 A.D. the A.D. shows that it is A Date.

A good deal of paper is now made of Esperanto grass.

Contralto is a low sort of music which only ladies sing.—*University Correspondent.*

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH or ITALIAN



To speak it, to understand it, to read it, to write it, there is but one best way. You must hear it spoken correctly, over and over, till your ear knows it.

You must see it printed correctly till your eye knows it. You must talk it and write it.

All this can be done best by the

Language-Phone Method
Combined With
Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry

With this method you buy a professor outright. You own him. He speaks as you choose, slowly or quickly; when you choose, night or day; for a few minutes or hours at a time.

Anyone can learn a foreign language who hears it spoken often enough; and by this method you can hear it as often as you like.

Send for booklet, explanatory literature and facsimile letters from men who know. Our students complain of imitators. Beware.

THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD
802 Metropolis Building, 16th St. and Broadway, N. Y.

Which Is It?
LUCK or PLUCK
Read that quaint and charming story
Murad THE Unlucky
By MARIA EDGEWORTH
And Learn the Sultan's Opinion

The fascination that dwells in a masterly short story is not entirely a luxury of modern times. Readers of the last century hung with rapture on this creation of Miss Edgeworth, which exhibits in a dainty Oriental setting, through the many thrilling adventures of "Murad the Unlucky" and his brother, "Saladin the Lucky," the old, old truth that we are masters of our own fortunes; that not **luck** but **pluck** and **prudence** are winners. You will enjoy it.

IO CENTS Pays For The Story

which appears in a recent issue of The BUSINESS PHILOSOPHER; also two other numbers of this little jewel among magazines, edited by A. F. Sheldon (Founder of the Sheldon School), and brimming with helpfulness for the man or woman climbing the ladder of success. Send your order today. It may mean a lot to you.

The SCIENCE PRESS, 1597 The Republic, Chicago

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
The Graduate School of Applied Science and The Lawrence Scientific School
offer graduate and undergraduate courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Metallurgical **Engineering**, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Forestry, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Geology.
For further information, address W. C. SABINE, 14 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

AN AGENCY is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and tells you about them **THAT** is something, but if it is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Our **RECOMMENDS.** C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Old Books and Magazines Bought and Sold
AMERICAN MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Light Comedian.—Prof. Brander Matthews, the spelling-reform advocate, was ridiculing at Columbia College high-sounding names for commonplace things—tonsorial parlor for barber-shop, funeral director for undertaker, and so on.

"Two scrubwomen were talking the other day," he said.

"'What's your son Billy doin' now, Mrs. Smith?' asked the first.

"'He's on the stage,' the other answered.

"'Drivin' a stage, do you mean?'

"'Drivin' a stage? Nonsense! Willie is an actor. He's a light comedian.'

"'A light comedian? What part does he play?'

"'He plays a silent part behind a black curtain, with his mouth to a hole forninst a candle, and when Alkali Ike shoots at the candle Willie blows it out.'"—*Indianapolis Star.*

The Willing Spirit.—Winston Churchill, the novelist, described at a dinner in New York the difference between realism and romanticism in fiction: "To make my meaning clearer," Mr. Churchill ended, "I will take the case of a young man and a girl—sweethearts. The young man, a romanticist, said passionately to the girl: 'Darling, it shall be my life's one purpose to surround you with every comfort and to anticipate and gratify your every wish.' The girl, a realist, smiled faintly as she answered, 'O Jack, how good of you, and all on $9 a week, too.'"—*Argonaut.*

Cruel.—CHOLLY—"The dentist told me I had a large cavity that needed filling."

ETHEL—"Did he recommend any special course of study?"—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

Practical Paternalism.—"Sir, I want your daughter's hand."

"You may have it with the greatest pleasure, dear boy, if you'll take the one that's always in my pocket."—*Baltimore American.*

Two Sides.

De debble come eroun' an' tap on de glass—
Right in de street whar de white fo'ks pass!
G'away dar, you Satan!

He come eroun' de back way—de fo'ks all abed—
Knock on de do' an' poke in him haid—
Hab a cheer, Marse Satan!
—*Appleton's Magazine.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

February 8.—Mr. Alexandrovsky, Governor of Penza, is shot and killed by a young man who, in trying to escape, kills two policemen, wounds another, and finally kills himself.

Nine men are killed and two are injured in an explosion on one of the new French torpedo boats.

February 9.—Thousands of prominent English women join in a great street demonstration in favor of woman suffrage.

A Russian imperial decree provides for the issue of $35,000,000 in 4 per cent. bonds to meet expenses for famine relief.

February 10.—Sir William Howard Russell, editor of *The Army and Navy Gazette* and a well known war correspondent, dies in London.

Charles Tait, Mayor of Kingston, dies from injuries sustained in the earthquake.

The Persian Assembly sends a virtual ultimatum to the Shah, demanding that he declare himself a constitutional monarch.

February 11.—Alarmed by a revolutionary outbreak in Tabriz, the Shah concedes all the Parliament's demands.

February 12.—The British Parliament is opened by King Edward, who proposes in a speech reform of the House of Lords and of Ireland's government. He also pays tribute to America for her assistance to the sufferers in the Kingston earthquake.

Two infernal machines are discovered in the residence of Count Witte at St. Petersburg.

February 13.—Suffragettes make determined attempts to enter the House of Commons and fight fiercely with the police; sixty arrests are made.

Two British battleships, the *Albermarle* and

Doing a Week's Washing In 6 Minutes—Read the Proof

THIS woman is using a 1900 Gravity Washer. All she has to do is keep the washer going. A little push starts it one way—a little pull brings it back—the washer does the rest.

The clothes stay still—the water rushes through and around them—and the dirt is taken out.

In six minutes your tubful of clothes is clean.

This machine will wash anything—from lace curtains to carpets, and get them absolutely, spotlessly, specklessly clean.

There isn't anything about a 1900 Gravity Washer to wear out your clothes.

You can wash the finest linen, lawn and lace without breaking a thread.

"Tub rips" and "wash tears" are unknown.

Your clothes last twice as long.

You save time—labor—and money.

You wash quicker—easier—more economically.

Prove all this at my expense and risk.

I let you use a 1900 Gravity Washer **a full month FREE.**

Send for my New Washer Book.

Read particulars of my offer.

Say you are willing to test a 1900 Gravity Washer.

I will send one to any responsible party, freight prepaid.

I can ship promptly at any time—so you get your washer at once.

Take it home and use it a month. **Do all your washings with it.**

And, if you don't find the machine all I claim—if it doesn't save you time and work—if it doesn't wash your clothes cleaner and better—don't keep it.

I agree to accept your decision without any back talk—and I will.

If you want to keep the washer—as you surely will when you see how much time, and work, and money it will save you—you can take plenty of time to pay for it.

Pay so much a week—or so much a month—as suits you best.

Pay for the washer as it saves for you.

I make you this offer because I want you to find out for yourself what a 1900 Gravity Washer will do.

I am willing to trust you, because you can probably get trusted at home. And, if your credit is good in your own town, it is just as good with me.

It takes a big factory—the largest washer factory in the world—to keep up with my orders.

So far as I know, my factory is the only one ever devoted exclusively to making washers.

Over half a million of my washers are in use.

Over half a million pleased women can tell you what my washers will do.

But you don't have to take even their say-so. You can test a 1900 Gravity Washer yourself. Then you will know positively.

Write for my book today. **It is FREE.**

Your name and address on a post card mailed to me at once, gets you my book by return mail.

You are welcome to the book whether you want to buy a washer now or not.

It is a big illustrated book, printed on heavy enameled paper, and has pictures showing exactly how my Washers work.

You will be pleased with this book. It is the finest even I have ever put out. Write me at once.

Find out just how a 1900 Gravity Washer saves your time and strength—preserves your health—and protects your pocketbook.

Write now—Address—E. F. Bieber, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 352 Henry St., Binghamton. N. Y. Or, if you live in Canada, write to my Canadian Branch, 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

GIPSY SMITH

"The Moody of the 20th Century"

Has been holding Missions in Boston and other cities which have stirred people to their souls.

For 18 days, beginning March 4th, he will address two meetings each day in Brooklyn.

THE BROOKLYN EAGLE

will print

VERBATIM AND DESCRIPTIVE REPORTS

SPECIAL OFFER: To every subscriber for the Monday Sermon Edition (containing two pages of reports of sermons preached by eminent pulpit orators) whose name is on our books on March 1, 1907, the complete, verbatim, and descriptive reports of Gipsy Smith's Brooklyn meetings will be sent without extra cost.

MONDAY'S SERMON EDITION FOR 1 YEAR with..... } **$1.50**
GIPSY SMITH'S MISSION REPORTS, 36 MEETINGS..... }

DO IT NOW:—Send your subscription to Dept. "M" Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS

Exact Size and Shape

Are you paying 15 cents, 10 cents, or 5 cents for your cigars? Are you so well satisfied that you will continue? If so read no further—but if equal or better quality for less money interests you then let me have a few minutes with you to present my argument and offer.

The cigar I manufacture is named "REGNO," a strictly LONG FILLER cigar made entirely BY HAND and contains absolutely nothing but PURE NATURALLY CURED TOBACCO.

The filler is GENUINE HAVANA (not American or Key West Havana—nor Havana Seed), but HAVANA that was grown and cured on the Island of CUBA, and the wrapper is GENUINE IMPORTED SUMATRA—a combination par-excellence.

REGNO CIGARS are really MADE TO ORDER because I make only enough each day to fill my orders, thus insuring you cigars in the most perfect condition. My *Regno* Cigar has made so many friends that I am increasing my output and therefore want some more customers—who I am sure will be satisfied customers after a trial—to take the additional output.

I am selling my REGNO CIGARS direct from the factory to the smoker—no middleman's profit to be paid. They are put up in boxes of **50** CIGARS for $2.00—I pay all carriage charges and I positively guarantee that if they are not as represented I will refund your money. In ordering state shade desired—Light, Dark, or Medium.

The fact that LITERARY DIGEST will accept my advertisement is the best reference I can give you.

JOSEPH H. RUGG
Suc. to CHAS. RUGG & SON
42 Market St.
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
Established 1843

The Perfect TOILET PAPER

The exceptional strength and softness, combined with the perfect antiseptic qualities of aromatic Canada Balsam, make

Balsam Sanitissue

the perfect toilet paper. In sheets and rolls. Wrapped in parchment, in sealed cartons. 25 sheets free. $1.00 worth sent prepaid anywhere. For $2.00 we will send with the paper an S. P. Co. oxidized copper cabinet.

We have a special proposition for office buildings and public places, saving 20 per cent. to 40 per cent.

SCOTT PAPER CO.,
503 GLENWOOD AVE., PHILA., PA.

PERFECT NAILS

Are an index of good breeding and character. Give them the proper shape and keep them perfect with the

Gem Nail Clipper

Never gets out of order—Made of the best tool steel. Nickel plated. Removes and prevents hangnails. Sold by dealers or by mail **25 cents.**

THE H. C. COOK CO. 55 MAIN STREET, ANSONIA, CONN.

Commonwealth, are badly damaged in a collision off the Portuguese coast during maneuvers.

A measure taxing all incomes of over $500 is approved by the Czar and will go before the Douma.

February 14.—General Kuropatkin's history of the Russo-Japanese War, which the Russian Government had confiscated, has been made accessible. It contains amazing revelations of the incapacity and inefficiency of those in charge of the preparations for and conduct of the campaigns.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is appointed to a professorship in the Conservatory of Music and Declamation in Paris.

Domestic.

CONGRESS:

February 8.—Senate: The Indian Appropriation Bill is passed.

February 9.—Senate: The day is devoted to the Army Appropriation Bill. The status of affairs in Cuba and the free transportation and pay of officers are the chief topics of discussion.

House: Early adjournment is taken on account of the death of Representative Rixey of Virginia.

February 11.—Senate: The Army Appropriation Bill, carrying $81,600,000, is passed.

February 12.—Senate: The District of Columbia Appropriation Bill, carrying $10,724,532, an increase of $687,298 over the amount passed by the House, is reported.

February 13.—The President sends a message to Congress advocating laws to deal with the public land question.

Senate: The bill is passed giving the Govenment the right to appeal to the Supreme Court for a construction of the constitutionality of any law involved in a criminal suit.

February 14.—Senate: Senator Knox makes a speech in defense of the right of Reed Smoot to his seat in the Senate.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS:

February 8.—Rumors of impending war between Salvador and Honduras occasion the sending of United States war-ships to Central America.

Mayor Schmitz and the San Francisco School Board arrive in Washington to confer with President Roosevelt on the Japanese school question.

February 10.—Controller Glynn, of New York, announces that millions of dollars' worth of defective transfer tax stamps have disappeared and that he has only the word of one clerk to prove that they were destroyed.

Alexander E. Orr announces his intended resignation from the presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company.

February 11.—C. W. Morse purchases the Ward Line of steamships.

The break in the Colorado River, by which the Salton Sea was formed, is finally stopt.

San Francisco officials tell President Roosevelt they will open public schools to Japanese children if Japan will restrict emigration of her laborers to the United States.

February 12.—The Joy liner *Larchmont* and the schooner *Harry Knowlton* collide near Block Island, the former sinking with heavy loss of life.

Ex-Governor Frank W. Higgins, of New York, dies at his home in Olean.

The telegraphic text of the new Dominican treaty is laid before the Senate after its signing in Santo Domingo.

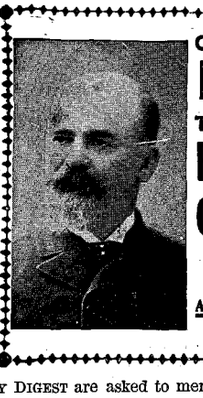
The South Carolina State dispensary is virtually abolished by a vote of the State senate.

February 13.—Professor Brashear, of Allegheny Observatory, reports the appearance of the largest sunspot seen in years.

An increase of 10 per cent. in salaries of all operators is announced by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

February 14.—The President receives assurances from the Presidents of Nicaragua and Honduras that they will accept arbitration.

Heavy electrical disturbances, attributed to sunspots, occur in Pittsburg.



CHEW...
Beeman's
THE ORIGINAL
Pepsin Gum
Cures Indigestion and Sea-sickness.
All Others are Imitations.

CALOX by its wonderful property of liberating Oxygen cleanses the teeth, keeps them white, or whitens them if discolored, prevents decay, relieves sensitiveness, heals and hardens the gums, purifies the breath, prevents formation of tartar and recession of the gums, neutralizes acid secretions, destroys infectious germs, removes all odors and keeps the whole mouth clean.

Of all druggists, 25 cents
Send for free sample and booklet
Guaranteed absolutely pure under the Food and Drug Act June 30, 1906
McKesson & Robbins, 91-97 Fulton St., N. Y.

A Time Saver and Labor Saver For Every Busy Business or Professional Man

THE LAWTON SIMPLEX PRINTER

Its work is an exact facsimile of ordinary writing. Drawings can be reproduced in several colors at one printing. One hundred copies of the original can be reproduced in twenty minutes. Invaluable to business and professional men in getting out circulars, notices, plans, etc. The original is written on any ordinary paper, with any pen, and from this 100 copies can be made.

Is the simplest and cheapest Duplicating process ever invented. **Is no new fangled experiment. Over 100,000 in use.**

Send for circulars and samples of work.

LAWTON & CO., 30 Vesey St., New York. 59 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Vapo-Cresolene

For Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever.

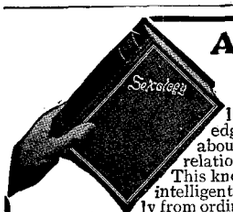
Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics. All Druggists.

Send for descriptive booklet

1 Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, at your druggist or from us. 10c. in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents
Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

A SUBSCRIBER writes as follows concerning the origin of the combination "ough" in spelling the words thorough and through: "*Thorough* was not spelt *thoru* as early as 631. That form occurs in 'Havelok the Dane' at line 631. Havelok was edited by Skeat and Madden in 1868. It dates from about 1280. *Though* has etymologically nothing to do with thorough, and its Middle English form was not *thogh* [but Skeat, in his Etymological Dictionary, p. 638, col. 2, says, "M. E. *thogh*, Chaucer, Canterbury Tales, l. 727"]. The Middle English form of though was *thah*, while that of thorough was *thurh*. As for though, the Chaucer MSS. give though about as often as *thogh*."

As to the origin of the combination "ough," SUBSCRIBER continues: "It may be said that the sound of Anglo-Saxon *h*, being a strong guttural such as is now retained in the German *durch*, *gh* came to be considered a better representative of it than *h*, and thus, by analogy with French usage, *ou* took the place of o in the long o sounds, so that Anglo-Saxon *thāh* would regularly become Middle English *thōh*, and then *though*.

"F. A.," New York.—"Will you please tell me what are *Mother Carey's chickens* and the origin of the phrase?"

Mother Carey's chickens are specifically storm petrels—sea-birds that are thought to portend storms. They frequent the high seas, and land only to lay their eggs. The name Mother Carey is said to be a corruption of *Mater cara*, a term used by Levantine sailors as slang for snow, but why is not known.

"E. B. G.," Milan, Mo.—"Please distinguish between *not, nor*, and *not, or*."

Priestley and Lindley Murray held that *or* and *nor* may, either of them, be used with nearly equal propriety. Churchill condemns the use of nor after no or not, while other grammarians hold an opposite view. Goold Brown says that either word may be used depending on the meaning. Fernald ("Connectives of English Speech," p. 270) presents the modern view: "*Or* may be used with *no* or *not*, but with difference of emphasis. Or groups the alternatives as members of a single class, spreading the meaning of the introductory negative over all together; *nor* takes each item separately, assigning to it its own individual negative. Thus, 'I want *no* notes *nor* promises; I want money,' treats the rejected items separately. *Nor* emphasizes and individualizes the items which *or* groups in one total."

From the foregoing it will be seen that the use of the forms "not, nor" and "not, or" depends altogether on what one intends to say.

"J. H. J.," Sullivan, Ill.—"Which of the following sentences is preferable: "a house building" or "a house being built"?

Both forms are permissible, but "is *being built*" is more frequently heard and, perhaps, preferable.

"M. H. T. S.," Brooksville, Fla.—"May the word *often* be correctly compared regularly or irregularly?"

It is correctly compared regularly: oftener; oftenest. These forms were in use as long ago as 1467.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Has Been Before the Public for Thirty-three Years

In the Experience of the Following Physicians It Has a Pronounced Value in the Treatment of

Bright's Disease and Albuminuria of Pregnancy — Alfred L. Loomis, J. Marion Sims, Samuel O. L. Potter, John V. Shoemaker, Graeme M. Hammond, Wm. H. Drummond, I. N. Love, G. Halsted Boyland, Cyrus Edson, J. Allison Hodges, George W. Miltenberger, J. Page Massie and Geo. Ben Johnston.

Uric Acid Troubles and Inflammation of the Bladder — Roberts Bartholow, Jas. K. Cook, Hunter McGuire, John T. Metcalf, Frank Woodbury, Alex. B. Mott, Chas. B. Nancrede, Nathan S. Davis, Jr., Jas. L. Cabell, P. B. Barringer, A. F. A. King, T. Griswold Comstock, Jos. Holt and Giuseppe Lapponi.

Medical Testimony Upon Request to the

Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Virginia.

For Sale by the General Drug and Mineral Water Trade.

Run Down.

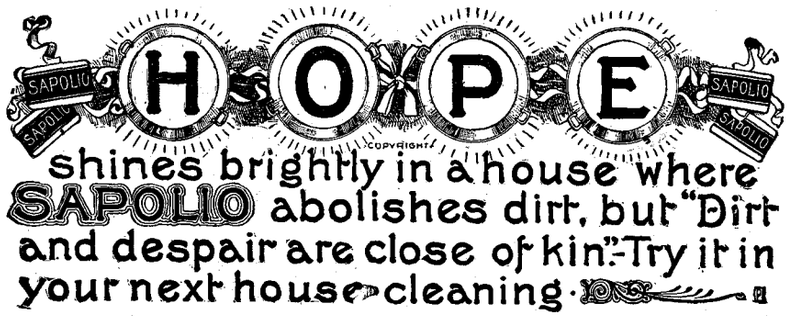
When it is true of a clock any boy can remedy the difficulty. When it is true of a man it becomes a far more serious matter. A sure indication of a debilitated system is susceptibility to cold, and here is where the great value of **Allcock's Plasters** becomes evident.

Allcock's PLASTERS

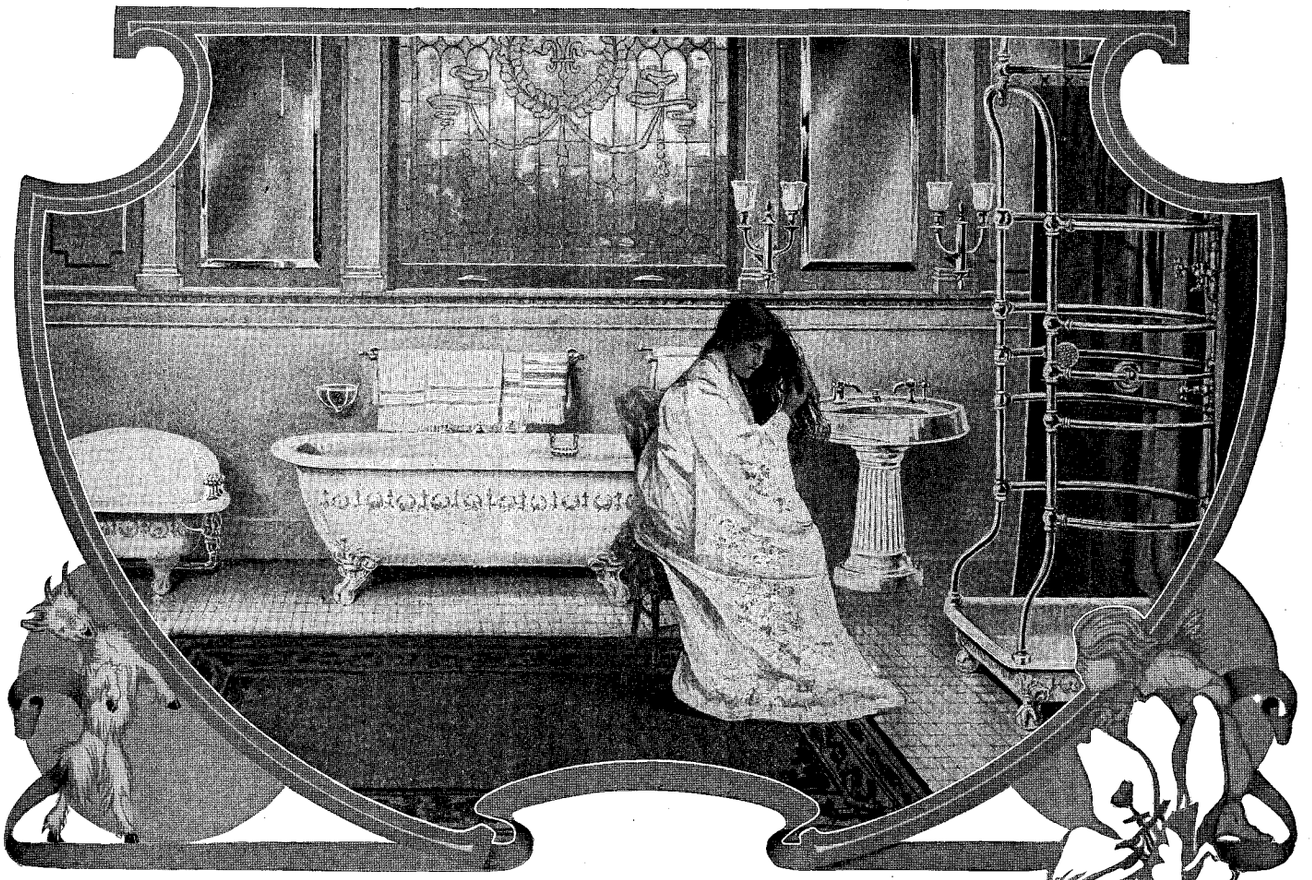
Strengthen and protect the weak parts and prevent the cold from becoming deep-seated and thus resulting in rheumatism, bronchitis or other pulmonary troubles. It will not do to wait until the whole system is run down; then all remedies fail.

REMEMBER—*Allcock's* are the original and genuine porous plasters—*The Standard External Remedy.*

ALLCOCK'S CORN PLASTERS Have no equal as a relief and cure
ALLCOCK'S BUNION PLASTERS for corns and bunions.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



YOUR bathroom equipped with **"Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware** is an absolute guarantee of perfect sanitation in the home. Wherever **"Standard"** Ware is installed hygienic conditions and immaculate cleanliness follow.

Its one-piece construction, without joints or crevices, insures immunity from the accumulation of impurities. Its snow-white surface prevents the adhesion of dust and dirt. Its iron strength and china smoothness are an assurance of life-long service and make it the most economical ware to install.

Our Book, "MODERN BATHROOMS," tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom, and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive as well as luxurious rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet ever issued on the subject, and contains 100 pages. FREE for six cents postage, and the name of your plumber and architect (if selected).

The ABOVE FIXTURES, No. P-23, can be purchased from any plumber at a cost approximating $445.50—not counting freight, labor or piping—and are described in detail among the others.

CAUTION: Every piece of "Standard" Ware bears our "Standard" "GREEN and GOLD" guarantee label, and has our trade-mark "Standard" cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not "Standard" Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end. The word "Standard" is stamped on all our nickeled brass fittings; specify them and see that you get the genuine trimmings with your bath and lavatory, etc.

Address **Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.,**

Dept. 35, Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

Offices and Showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street
London, England, 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C. New Orleans, Cor. Baronne and St. Joseph Streets
Pittsburgh Showroom, 949 Penn Avenue
Louisville, 325-329 West Main Street Cleveland, 208-210 Huron Street

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

7% Preferred Stock

Regal Shoe Company.

FOR the purpose of increasing its working capital, enlarging its facilities, operating new stores and agencies, and to meet the demand for its goods which has already been created, the Regal Shoe Company offers for public subscription $1,500,000 of its 7 per cent. Preferred Stock.

The Regal Shoe Company has an authorized capital stock of $5,000,000, of which $2,500,000 is 7 per cent. Preferred and $2,500,000 is common, par value of each share $100, full paid and non-assessable. Only $1,500,000 of the Preferred Stock is offered for public subscription.

This Preferred Stock is preferred both as to assets and dividends, the dividends being payable quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October of each year.

This stock is not issued to liquidate any indebtedness. The present owners—the founders—are not selling out the business. ***Every dollar received from this sale of 15,000 shares of 7 per cent. Preferred Stock, at the par value of $100 a share, will be turned into the Treasury of the Corporation, and used for the immediate extension of its factory capacity, and for taking care of the business which is already assured.***

In September, 1893, the Regal Shoe Company was started by a young man whose sole capital consisted of $1,500, a practical knowledge of the shoe business, indefatigable energy, and an idea. The original investment of $1,500 has grown into a business, the tangible asssets and good-will of which are worth more than $5,000,000.

The Regal Shoe Company up to the present time has located its chain of stores in the most difficult places—as far as competition is concerned—in the large cities of the country. Yet, in spite of this fact, it has achieved an unparalleled success.

In New York City, where retail shoe competition is keenest, $32,000 worth of Regal Shoes have been sold to individual purchasers in one day for cash at the standard retail prices—a record never equalled by any other shoe retailer. Across the continent, in San Francisco, far from its base of supplies, one retail store of the Regal Shoe Company sells $250,000 worth each year, which is the largest specialty shoe business in San Francisco.

The net earnings of the business for the last eleven years have been more than enough to pay above seven per cent. on the total issue of Preferred Stock, $2,500,000, for the entire period, and it is estimated that the new capital will double the present net earnings.

The Regal business has shown an annual average increase of ***49 1-2 per cent.*** *each year of its existence, selling only through its own exclusive stores and a few established agencies. And yet, today, with our 122 stores and agencies, we are reaching only one-fifth of the population of the United States.*

The few exclusive agencies we have been able to supply show an increase in volume of business for the year 1906 over 1905 of ***129 per cent.*** *On December 31, 1906, we had on file* ***7,369 applications*** *for agencies, but up to the present time, on account of manufacturing limitations, only forty could be accepted.*

By increasing the capital so that the manufacturing and selling facilities can be enlarged adequately and immediately, Regal stores and agencies will be located in every city and important town in the United States, and thus the already-created demand for Regal Shoes in the vast territory outside that now reached by the existing chain of Regal Stores will be supplied.

An Exceptional Investment Opportunity

A better opportunity to share in the profits of a thoroughly established business has never before been offered to the public, because never before have there existed conditions similar to those which make this offer of stock desirable.

The exceptional security of an investment in Regal Preferred is proven by tangible assets—property in plain sight that can be seen and felt and counted. The Corporation owns and operates at Whitman, Mass., the largest and most completely equipped factory devoted exclusively to the making of fine shoes. All cash on hand, buildings, box factory, shoe dressing laboratories, power, heat and light plant, all real and personal property, machinery and equipment; all shoes and leather; supplies; all the Regal chain of retail stores from London to San Francisco; are owned by the Regal Shoe Company, free and unencumbered; no mortgages, no bonds. All these assets, together with a large surplus and depreciation fund already accumulated, positively secure the holders of Preferred Stock.

The holders of Preferred Stock are further protected by the provision of the charter. "No mortgage or other lien shall be placed upon any of the property of the company without the consent of holders of a majority in interest of the Preferred Stock of the Company."

The Preferred Stock is further secured by the good-will of the Regal business, foreign and domestic patents, and the trade mark "Regal" having a value in the open market equal to more than the full amount of the total issue of Preferred Stock.

A statement by the Treasurer and Managing Director, E. J. Bliss, certified to by disinterested chartered public accountants and appraisers of recognized authority, will be furnished to each purchaser of Preferred Stock to the effect that the corporation owns free and unencumbered, real, tangible assets of more than $100 for each and every share of Preferred Stock sold, not including the value of good-will, foreign and domestic trade marks, patents and other similar assets owned by the Corporation.

The net earnings for the last 11 years have been in excess of the amount necessary to pay 7 per cent. dividends on the total issue of Preferred Stock, $2,500,000, for the entire period. The latest years are the best. The current earnings are the largest in the history of the business.

Present Owners—the Founders—Not Selling Out

Up to the present time the Regal Shoe Company has been a close corporation, its ownership being vested exclusively in its founders, and each one has a keen interest in perpetuating the great success achieved.

The men actively engaged in the present management are young men in the prime of their powers, which fact eliminates for a long time the possibility of loss of prestige and earning capacity through the loss of the genius that created the business. They will continue to work on the same principles, and according to the same methods, which have been responsible for the rapid and profitable development of the business up to this date.

The present owners are not selling out the business. The interest which is held by them, represented by the Common Stock, cannot receive one cent dividend until the full dividend has been paid quarterly at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all the Preferred Stock outstanding.

The Regal Shoe Company is recognized by the shoe trade, by leading newspapers and by other periodicals, like World's Work, System, National and McClure's as being the leading shoe concern in the world, founded on most successful and practical principles. It is frequently referred to by well-known writers on business system as having the most efficient and systematic organization for the handling and perpetuation of its business.

All who are interested in this offer are cordially invited to inspect the factory at Whitman, Mass., and to make a thorough investigation of the books, files and records of the Regal Company. *Every facility will be afforded to all prospective purchasers of stock or their representatives,* who may come to the general offices of the Company to satisfy themselves of the soundness of the investment.

Fifty-three Leading Banks in Largest Cities

from Boston to San Francisco, from St. Paul to New Orleans, have consented to act as depositories for the receiving of subscriptions and the delivering of stock certificates. A complete list of these banks will be mailed free on request. Or subscribers may remit direct to E. J. Bliss, Treasurer, Regal Shoe Company, 722 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

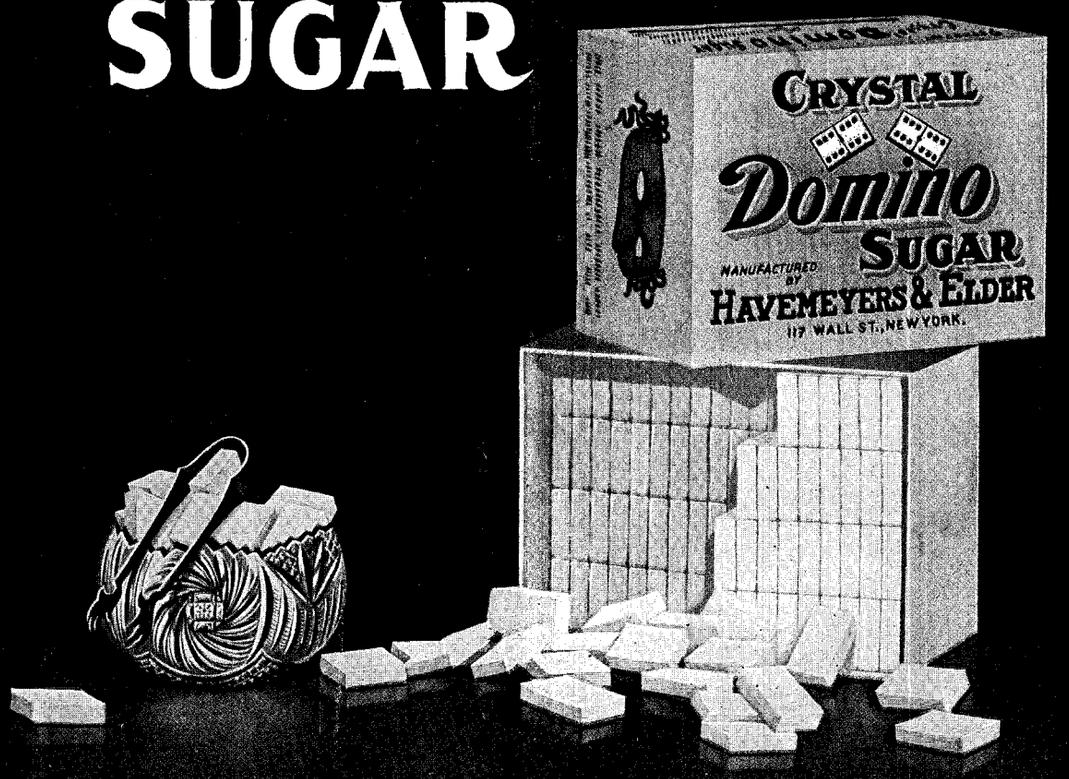
Remittances should be made by express or money order, or certified check. Subscriptions will be filled in order of their receipt. Money will draw interest from the date the subscription is received by us. The Regal Shoe Company reserves the right to reject any application or to award a smaller amount than is applied for.

A Prospectus, setting forth complete facts and data, will be mailed free on request, or may be obtained by calling at any Regal store. Address all inquiries,

E. J. BLISS, Treas., Regal Shoe Co., 722 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. **Factories, Whitman, Mass.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR



SOLD ONLY IN 5lb SEALED BOXES!

Imagination could not conceive of a handier and prettier form than is presented in "CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR." Neither could the most particular people ask for more perfect purity, or economical people for less waste.

Mrs EMShepard
1403 Benton av

BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED